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LAST EDITION

HE'S IN A CELL

Mayor Spriggs of Chester, Ill., Has Been Found.

About a Month Ago He Mysteriously Disappeared.

HAS BEEN HAVING FUN AND IS IN THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Came to St. Louis on a Pleasure Trip and Into the Hands of the Philistines—Has Been Taking a Course of Turkish Baths—Dr. Marks Is Now Dosing Him With His Favorite Jag Remedy.

Ralph S. Spriggs, the Mayor of Chester, Ill., whose mysterious disappearance about a month ago gave his family and friends so much anxiety, is in a cell at the City Hospital, recovering from an attack of delirium. The coarse, clean shirt he wears has the figure "3" on it.

Spriggs was taken in charge at the Union Station about 8 o'clock Sunday night by Private Watchman O'Connor, to whom he appealed for protection from imaginary foes. He was sent to the City Hospital for treatment. On his arrival he was placed in one of the wards, but at midnight he began to rave and Dr. Marks ordered that he should be confined in a cell for his own protection, as well as of the other patients. When searched by the police a check for $500, $77.50 in cash, a railroad ticket to Hot Springs, a lot of jewelry, including a ring, with the inscription "From Bettie to Ralph, 1881," were found on him.

Spriggs became more composed during the night from the effects of the soothing potions administered and at noon was calm and repentant. Dr. Marks is confident that he will be able to release the Mayor of Chester from the cell by night and from the hospital in a day or two.

Spriggs was in a nervous and excited state when seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter. He expressed regret at his indiscretion and registered an oath that he would never drink again.

"I do not care for the expense of this spree, but I am almost crazed at the thought that my wife will not forgive me," he said. "She left me once before and warned me on her return that if I ever got drunk she would never live with me again. It was the fear that she would carry out this threat that kept me drunk.

"Bill Brookings, a jolly, good fellow, from DuQuoin, Ill., and I came to St. Louis about a month ago, stopping at the Planters' Hotel. We were convivially inclined and soon were on a spree. I tried to sober up by patronizing the Turkish bath institution connected with the hotel, but as soon as I would get on my feet Bill and I would meet with the inevitable result that we would begin to bowl up. Brookings only remained a few days and then went on to Hot Springs. I had met some jolly rounders and soon found myself frequenting their company after Brookings' departure. I was all the time beset with the idea that my wife would not become reconciled to me and I tried as hard as I could to get sober. I spent almost every night of the last three weeks in the bath rooms at the St. James. I have passed as many as forty-eight hours on a stretch there. It was easier to get sober than to stay sober, for some of my friends would come and get me about the time I was in condition to go home and I would have to begin the sobering-up process over again.

"Ex-Mayor Noonan, Tom Wand, W. Robinson and others, whose names I don't recall, were convivial spirits whom I met in the bathing rooms at the St. James. I had a splendid chance to cultivate Judge Noonan's acquaintance, as we were almost inseparable for a week.

"Tom Wand is another fine fellow. I had begun the New Year well and felt satisfied that I would be able to start for Chester on Jan. 2. That, I believe, was the day we had sleighing. Tom came around with a spanking team and we made the rounds. We wound up at the St. James Hotel, much the worse for liquor.

"When I went to the Union Station Monday night I was possessed of the idea that everybody knew who I was and that I was an object of scorn and derision. I imagined that I heard them discuss my wife's refusal to live with me, and I heard one or two say that my little 11-year-old daughter was ashamed of me. I became desperate and the result was my detention by an officer and my confinement in the hospital.

"I was especially anxious to become sober by Jan. 4, as that was the date on which a proposition for building a system of water-works in Chester was to be considered by the Council. I do not know whether I have been removed, but I am more concerned at the doubts I have of my wife's forgiving me. I telegraphed my Chester friends several times, and have had letters from home, but I don't know how things have gone. I was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in our district, but was defeated. I am an attorney, with a good practice and some means. I am 35 years old and have been married fourteen years. The ring found on me was a present from my wife."

William Shelton, a colored attendant at the St. James bath-rooms, says that Mr. Spriggs has been a patron of that institution for three weeks.

"He would come here," said the negro, "and beg me to get him sober so that he could go home to his wife and child, of whom he talked frequently and always affectionately. Mr. Spriggs' friends would get him drunk as often as I would get him sober."

INHUMAN PARENTS.

Made No Effort to Recover the Body of a Drowned Son.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The story of a mysterious drowning in the Paupack Pond has just been made known. A young man named Vetterlain was fishing Saturday. A German named Miller came on the pond and said to Vetterlain:

"I guess my boy is in there."

Vetterlain inquired further, and was told by Miller that his 10-year-old boy went fishing two weeks ago and never returned.

"We'll get him next spring, I [illegible]se," said Miller.

Vetterlain later cut a new po[illegible] prodded about. He discovered the [illegible] of the boy in a few feet of water. I[illegible] that of Miller's missing son.

The neighbors of Miller are highly indignant towards him and his wife over their indifference in making efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of their son, and some of them believe that more is known by them than they express.

FLOOD AND ICE

Rivers Booming and Numerous Ice Gorges Breaking.

Great Disaster Expected in the Pittsburg District.

MONONGAHELA RISING AT THE RATE OF 18 INCHES AN HOUR.

Ice Packs Coming Out of the Youghiogheny and the Steamer Lillie Sunk at McKeesport—Heavy Ice Fields Also Coming Down the Allegheny—Coffer Dam at Harris Island May Be Broken.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—There is a probability of a very disastrous flood at this point if the rivers continue to rise for any length of time at the present rate. There is a stage of 17 feet in the Monongahela and it is rising at the rate of 18 inches per hour.

A large amount of ice is coming out of the Youghiogheny, and at McKeesport the steamer Lillie was sunk, causing a loss of about $200. The ice is also coming down the Allegheny and the coffer-dam at Harris Island is in danger. The Government is building a navigation lock at this point, and should the coffer-dam be broken it will not only cause great damage but will also retard the work on the lock.

A twenty-five-foot rise in the Ohio River is expected here and rivermen fear that it will reach thirty feet. Twenty-five feet will flood the mills along the river and cause untold damage to property. Thirty feet is considered the great danger line. It has been raining all night.

At Morgantown there was eighteen inches of snow when the rain started Saturday night and it has rained steadily ever since. Several timber rafts have gone down and a big boom is reported at Grafton. A twenty-eight-foot stage is expected at Morgantown.

The ice in the Clarion River broke at 7 a. m. and began pouring into the Allegheny. At points between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Clarion River the ice in the Allegheny is moving, though it is only broken in places.

At Oil City the river is still frozen, and beyond there the ice reamins firm, although a break is expected at any time.

ELECTRIC STORM.

And Great Damage by Floods at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 7.—This city was visited by a terrible electric storm last night which did much damage to telephones and other electric apparatus. No mid-summer storm was ever more severe. For hours the elements seemed to be a sheet of fire and the streets were entirely deserted. Everyone who could, sought shelter and remained there. A heavy rain also prevailed, which flooded the streets and sidewalks, doing considerable damage.

BRIDGES AND TRACKS GONE.

Disaster From Floods in the State of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—Advices from Southern Indiana report disastrous floods, resulting from the heavy rains of the past twenty-four hours. The farmers are suffering severely from the overflows, and more serious losses still are anticipated. At Bedford, Ind., on the Monon road, the bridge across the river has been washed away, and the trains are running via North Vernon.

At Vienna on the main line of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road, 300 feet of track has been washed away, and the traffic is seriously delayed from both North and South.

Ice Gorge at Loveland.

LOVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—The ice gorge in the Little Miami River at this place created great excitement last night. Boats were torn loose, and the ice was forced far out on the bank. The pumping station of the Pan Handle Railroad was shut off. The pipe was broken at the river, thus stopping the pumps.

Rising Six Inches an Hour.

POMEROY, O., Jan. 7.—Two inches of rain has fallen here in thirty-six hours, taking with it thirteen inches of snow. It is still raining. River 15 feet, and rising six inches an hour.

ACCUSES LEMAIRE.

Monchanain Says He Was the Strangler at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 7.—Victor Monchanain, accused by Alphonso Charles Lemaire of being the Market street strangler, has made a counter-statement accusing Lemaire of being the murderer of Lena Tapper, Marie Contassoit and Kiku Oyama. He says that he himself is innocent, but that before Lena Tapper, the first of the women murdered on the row, was strangled to death, Lemaire pointed out her house to him, showing him a bottle of chloroform, and said he would kill the woman living there and get her money.

The remarkable similarity of the statements of the two prisoners is rather startling. Since Friday morning Monchanain has been kept alone in a cell far removed from that of Lemaire, and he knew nothing of the story told by the latter.

Fled the Country.

GALLUP, N. M., Jan. 7.—William Bowers, Town Marshal, has not been murdered, as was feared, but has fled the country. A shortage in his accounts has been discovered and it is alleged the military authorities were about to take him for deserting the army.

Irish National League.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League was held last Saturday and arrangements completed for the annual ball to be given in celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The following members of the Executive Committee were appointed to carry out the plans approved by the meeting: Andrew Hoolan, President; Patrick O'Keefe, Wm. Burke, J. Dennehy, Judge Patrick O'Connell, Wm. J. Finnegan and Con Moloney.

IN THE TOILS.

Henry B. Spaulding Under Arrest at New Orleans.

Acccused of Embezzling $150,000 From a Boston Firm.

HAS BEEN AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE FOR MONTHS.

He Is a Well-Dressed and Fine-Looking Man and Has Been at the Hotel Royal Since Dec. 13—Registered as Henry J. Leonard, Havana—Refuses to Talk to Reporters—Wire to Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—Detectives Kerwin and Ferdinand Vance made an important arrest here last night. The prisoner on this occasion is accused of embezzling $150,000 from a mercantile firm in Boston last spring. The alleged fugitive is Henry B. Spaulding, alias Henry J. Leonard, a well-dressed and fine-looking individual, who has been occupying a room at the Hotel Royal since the 13th of December last, when he registered at the hotel as Henry J. Leonard of Havana. Those who saw him at the hotel never for a moment suspected him of being an embezzler to such an extent, and Chief Gaston was somewhat surprised last night when he got a telegram to arrest him.

When the detectives found Spaulding at his hotel they walked up to him and, touching him on the shoulder, said:

"Mr. Leonard, the Chief of Police would like to interview you."

He replied, "All right," and immediately got up and went with the officers.

He never asked what the matter was nor said a word, but boarded the street car and proceeded up town to police headquarters, where he was confronted by Chief Gaston. He admitted to the Chief that he had been to Boston, but denied that he had embezzled any money or that his name was Spaulding. Upon being searched several letters were found on his person without any signature. These were purely of a private nature and had no bearing on his case. No money was found on him.

When a reporter saw Spaulding in his cell he declined to say anything. He said he had told the police all he had to say and would neither confirm nor deny the charge.

As soon as Leonard's arrest was accomplished the Chief telegraphed to the firm at Boston, telling them of the fact and asking that an officer be sent with full details.

A WOMAN CAUSED IT

Murder of W. B. Thomas for Which W. B. Smith Is on Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—Winifred B. Smith was arraigned in the Criminal Court this morning for the murder of Weston B. Thomas. The regular jury was brought in, and the special venire of forty men called. The case will probably not go to the jury until some time next week.

This case is one of the most notable in the criminal calendar of Indianapolis for many years. Smith, although surrounded by the best influences, had a tendency to go wild and has been for some time known about town as a fast young man. Since arriving at the age of 21, he has spent a good-sized fortune left by his father.

Smith killed Weston B. Thomas on Thursday morning, July 12, at a resort near this city. Thomas was Secretary and Treasurer of the American Wire Nail works of Anderson, and was about 29 years of age, and worth $400,000. Thomas had been married about a year, and his honeymoon had been spent in Europe. Both men were in liquor at the time of the murder, and the quarrel which brought it on was about a woman whom Smith had taken to the resort in a buggy.

ROBINSON SEATED.

Takes His Place on the Missouri Supreme Court Bench.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Missouri Supreme Court reorganized this morning, with Judge Brace, presiding. The new Judge, Walter M. Robinson, took his seat, succeeding Judge Black, and will sit with Judges Brace, McFarland and Barclay, in Division No. 1. Judges Gantt, Sherwood and Burgess will remain in Division No. 2. The morning was spent in hearing motions.

Robert L. McLaren, representing the Underground Service Company, is here and will try this afternoon to learn when the Court will pass on its motion for mandamus against Street Commissioner Murphy. In the case of the Laclede Gas Company, which had previously made the same motion, Murphy is ordered to show cause on the 20th instant.

MISSING PETER BREEN.

Attended a Labor Convention at New Orleans and Disappeared.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 7.—Peter Breen, District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who went to New Orleans in November to attend the Knights of Labor Convention, has not been heard from since his arrival in New Orleans, and his friends in Butte feel certain that he has met with foul play. He had expected to be back early in December, and although every effort has been made to ascertain his whereabouts, no trace of him has been found.

Breen was a violent man in debate and fearless, and, as he belonged to the Powderly minority, it is believed that he made fatal enemies at the convention. Breen has for years been prominent as a labor leader and organizer all over the Northwest and figured conspicuously in many strikes and labor troubles.

NO CHANGE.

Miss Stevenson Lingers at About the Same Stage of Her Illness.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 7.—There is no change in Miss Stevenson's condition and has not been for three days. The doctor says she had a very comfortable night.

ALTER PLANS.

Programme on the Carlisle Currency Bill Remodeled.

Death of Representative Post Makes It Necessary

DEBATE WILL NOT CLOSE BEFORE TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

The First Vote Will Thus Be Postponed Until Late in the Week—It Will Probably Not Be Reached Before Saturday—Programme for the Democratic Caucus—General Congressional News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—It has been found necessary to change the general plan of action on the Carlisle currency bill, as a result of the death of Representative Post, of Illinois. The House Democratic caucus assembled at 2 p. m., as had been announced previously. The general debate which was to have closed to-day with speeches by Representative Cox, of Tennessee, for the bill, and Sibley of Pennsylvania, against the measure, and the closing of the debate by Mr. Springer, is necessarily thrown over until to-morrow.

The caucus is expected to take into consideration the unexpected interruption, and to give to-morrow to general debate. This will postpone the final vote until late in the week. Mr. Springer calculates that it will be taken next Saturday, but it is expected that the caucus will fix the exact time. The programme for the caucus is pretty well outlined in advance. Mr. Springer, as the one in charge of the bill, will submit a resolution reciting in substance that it is the judgment of the Democratic caucus that the Carlisle currency bill should pass. It will also direct the Committee on Rules to prepare a rule arranging the future debate, and fixing a time when final vote is to be taken.

The Springer resolution is likely to be the main issue of the caucus as it embodies the views of those supporting the bill. Mr. Springer conferred with Secretary Carlisle this morning, and it is understood outlined the plan of procedure.

KILLED TWO WOMEN

How S. L. Swim Came to Shoot Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Fields.

NEWPORT, Ark., Jan. 7.—One of the most horrible crimes in the history of the county was committed on the Martin farm, some miles from this city, late Saturday evening. S. L. Swim shot and killed a Mrs. Cooper and her daughter, Mrs. Fields.

Swim claims that the shooting was accidental. He says that some time ago James Fields took some clothing belonging to him, and that he tried to get them back by law, but failed. He then started out Saturday to get his clothing, with a double-barreled shotgun.

He went to the house of Mrs. Cooper and found Fields and demanded the clothes. He was standing on the porch with his gun cocked when Mrs. Cooper stepped to the door and took hold of the gun. For fear of Fields getting the drop on him, Swim says, he tried to wrench the gun from Mrs. Cooper, and, in doing so, it was discharged, killing Mrs. Fields almost instantly and so badly wounding her daughter that she died shortly afterwards.

Swim is now in jail. A love affair is thought to be the real cause of the trouble.

A LAMP HER WEAPON

The Atrocious Murder of Bridget Gorman by Lizzie Brown.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mott street in Chinatown was the scene, early yesterday morning, of a shocking murder. The victim, Bridget Gorman, was burned to death. The murderess, Lizzie Brown, known to the police as "Lize the Man," one of the most notorious characters in that section, used a lighted kerosene lamp for a weapon.

During a quarrel she threw the lamp at her victim. It broke. The flaming oil set fire to the Gorman woman's clothing and in an instant she was a mass of flames.

Apparently not a whit moved by her dreadful work, the murderess stood for several moments watching her victim writhe in agony. Then she fled and was captured later by the police.

The victim was burned beyond recognition before assistance reached her and died within ten minutes.

GIRL TORN BY DOGS.

Terribly Lacerated and She Will Die of Her Injuries.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—Maud Williams, aged 10 years, was attacked by two dogs on Troy Hill, Allegheny, and was so badly injured that she may die. The girl was walking along the street when she was met and set upon by a bulldog and a mongrel. A policeman was attracted by her cries and when he reached her the dogs had pulled her into the street and torn nearly all her clothes from her. Her legs and arms were terribly lacerated. The animals had to be beaten off with clubs. After a long chase both the dogs were killed.

COLE IS SUSTAINED.

His Decision Against Chapman and MacCartney Stands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the decision of Judge Cole in the case of Messrs. Chapman and MacCartney, the stock brokers who refused to testify before the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, regarding individual speculations through their firm. Judge Cole's decision overruled a demurrer filed by the brokers to the Government indictment.

WAS AN ACTOR

Tom Morton, the Murdered Man, Traveled With a Show.

Was a Kentuckian and His Right Name Was Gilroy.

HIS MOTHER HAS COME TO TAKE HER SON'S BODY HOME.

Shocked by the News of His Tragic Death, a Sister Is Prostrated and May Die—The Murdered Man's Gold Watch Found in a Pawnshop—Shepard Admits That He Robbed the Corpse Before Burying It.

Mrs. Gilroy of Newport, Ky., arived here about 9 a. m. She is the mother of Thomas Morton, who was murdered by Noble Shepard on the flatboat at the foot of Potomac street on Christmas eve. She came here to take her son's remains home. Her daughter, who is still younger than the deceased, would have come in her stead, were it not that she is now at death's door, suffering from an attack of heart disease, brought on by the news of Tom's death.

Mrs. Gilroy said that a few days after Christmas her daughter was wrapping some articles up in a piece of a Newport (Ky.) newspaper, when she saw a small clipping from a St. Louis paper to the effect that Tom Morton, who was killed on the flatboat in this city had a sister living in Newport. About the same time the letter carrier brought a letter from the Chief of Police of Newport, explaining the whole affair. Since then the mother and daughter have been prostrated with grief. Mrs. Gilroy was clad in mourning. She is not a widow, however, but of her husband she did not seem desirous of speaking. He never treated Tom right, she said, and turned him out of doors. But for this she thought her son would now be alive.

"You know," she continued, "Tom was a theatrical performer and that is how he came by the name of Morton. It was only a stage name. His full name was Thomas George Gilroy, and his age was 29. He was married once, but I know nothing about his wife's folks. He wrote me not many months ago that his wife was dead.

"It's a little more than a year since he left Newport. He had a horse and wagon and he had a lot of scenery and other theatrical paraphernalia. Four men went with him. It was his intention at that time to show in small towns, giving a variety performance. He was an acrobat and could sing and dance as well. I heard from him last about two months ago. He wrote home, telling me that he had quit the stage, as there was no money in it any longer, and he spoke of coming home, but was reluctant, he said, to come back empty-handed.

"He had a gold watch, valued at $125, and a keep-sake gold ring, which was handed down from his forefathers to the first of each family to get married. These, I understand, are now missing. I know he would hardly part with them for good, but I believe in my heart that he was murdered for them. I cannot think that that woman was the cause of the murder. Robbery was the motive, for were not his pockets turned inside out when his body was found? When he wrote home last he had these articles of jewelry, for at the time he spoke of pawning them, should he be obliged to go home without having money from some other source. He knew we were just making a living at home. I am a professional nurse, and my daughter, when in good health, sometimes aids me. I have also a child still younger, a mere infant, to support, and I tell you times are hard at Newport. Why, they'd kill you for a dime there. They rob the children going to the stores. There's awful want nowadays. I shall bury Tom's remains, however, as nicely as I can afford, but I haven't the money to pay for it all at once. I shall see that $1 a week, or even more, is furnished until the bill is settled."

The remains will probably be shipped to-night, the body being now in charge of Undertaker Sheehan. Mrs. Gilroy said she did not feel strong enough to look upon her dead son in the Morgue. She thought she would wait until the body arrived at Newport. She spoke of making a call on Shepard and also expressed a desire to see the flatboat and to get Tom's effects, especially his overcoat. The poor woman cried bitterly as she thought of Christmas Day, when the little family was happy at home with their turkey dinner. At that time they made a place at the table for the absent son, who, even when they were feasting, was lying buried on the river bank in St. Louis.

After Mrs. Gilroy had told her story Chief Desmond produced a gold watch, which she identified as having been her son's. It was found in a pawnshop and the ticket calling for it was taken from Shepard after his arrest. He was brought up from his cell and he admitted that he took the watch from the murdered man's pocket just before he buried the body. He pawned the watch for $4.

DEAD ON THE TRACK

Body Bound With a Rope and Horribly Mangled.

SUFFIELD, Conn., Jan. 7—The dead body of John Stumpf, a young German, who came from Germany about six months ago, was found lying on the railroad track in the "cut," one mile south of Suffield Station last night. The body, which had a rope around it, as though it had been bound to the track, was fearfully mangled. The trackwalker found the body shortly after a train had passed, and the man must have been struck by it, as his body was warm when found.

Three newsboys, who were going after their papers, said they met three men about half a mile from the spot, and two of them looked like tramps, while the third tallied somewhat with the dead man's description.

Stumpf was a laborer and a sober man, and has a mother living in West Winsted. It is also said that he had considerable money with him, having just received his month's wages from a farmer, and was on his way to see his mother, who is very poor. This money was missing, as well as some of his clothing.

Robbed an Office.

Burglars entered the office of J. W. Wray, 218 Elm street, Sunday night, opened the closet, stealing a $25 overcoat, and also the desk's drawers, taking all the postage stamps that were in them.

NOT STURGES.

Supt. Reinhart Says He Saw the Body.

He Doesn't Think It Was That of Wallace Sturges.

INSURANCE COMPANIES STILL TRYING TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY.

The Dead Man's Widow and His Late Employers Emphatically Declare That It Was Sturges Who Died at the Hospital—Some Peculiar Circumstances Connected With the Taking Out of the Last Policy.

Assistant Superintendent Reinhart of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. says that he does not think that the man that died at the City Hospital on Dec. 28 and who it was claimed was Wallace L. Sturges and whose funeral took place from Sturges' home at 2020 Biddle street, was Wallace Sturges. Mr. Reinhart viewed the remains and is in a position to know. Sturges worked for the Prudential company for a month. Mr. Reinhart saw him every day and says had it been Sturges' body he saw he should have known him.

This is the report that Assistant Superintendent Reinhart turned in to the company. He was out of his office for the day when a reporter for the Post-Dispatch called, but the cashier of the company, to whom the claim has been turned over, said this was Mr. Reinhart's report.

Mrs. Sturges says it was her husband who died at the hospital under the name of Wallace Sturges and so do Messrs. Murphy and Amend, for whom Sturges works, and from whose livery stable he was taken to the hospital. The physicians at the Dispensary and hospital know nothing more of his identity than the fact that he was given to the driver of an ambulance as Sturges.

The driver of the ambulance that called for Sturges was Otto Reinhard. He says when he went to Murphy & Amend's livery stable in response to a call he found the man lying on a cot in what appeared to him to be a drunken stupor. The fumes of liquor, Otto says, were strong on his breath. He looked like a man who had been on a protracted spree. At the Dispensary he was found to be troubled with acute uraemia, such as results in Bright's disease, and was taken to the hospital, where he died.

As has been stated before, Sturges had been an insurance agent. He was familiar with the conditions of insurance policies. It was during his experience as an insurance agent that he had the trouble with Supt. Raleigh of the John Hancock company, on account of which he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

MAKES IT LOOK QUEER.

He was only out on bond, awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court, which might give him a new trial. His chances were greatly in favor of going to the penitentiary, it is claimed. Be that as it may, there was a big chance, and with his knowledge of insurance policies he must have known that the minute he stepped inside the penitentiary door all the insurance he carried would be vitiated. Knowing all this the insurance companies think it strange that Sturges should take out insurance and pay the premiums.

Supt. Ellis of the Merchants' Life Insurance Association says that his company is not contesting the payment of the claim on the ground that Sturges is not dead, or because he may have committed suicide, but because he never had paid for the policy. According to Supt. Ellis, Sturges telephoned to the office about Nov. 15 and asked that an agent be sent down to insure him. O. Ellis, son of Mr. Ellis, went down. Sturges was examined and the policy made out. Young Ellis then took it down to Sturges with a receipt all made out.

According to the story told by Mr. Ellis, Sturges said: "Just leave this while I look it over, and if it's all right I'll bring you up the money to-morrow or next day." The policy was left and inadvertently the receipt with it. The next day Mr. Ellis called and asked for his premium, saying he wanted the money and the matter settled up, as he was going out of town. He says Sturges said he would take it to the office the next day. Young Ellis went out of town and the matter, Supt. Ellis says, was overlooked until Mr. Murphy called at the office and stated that Sturges was dead and asked for proof-of-death blanks. These were refused him, as he was not the beneficiary.

When the matter came to be looked up, Supt. Ellis says he found that the premium had not been paid, and so paid no further attention to Sturges' death, other than to make a demand upon Mrs. Sturges for the policy. Young Ellis, accompanied by H. Walker, called. In relation to his call Mr. Ellis says:

"I asked Mrs. Sturges if she had the policy and asked her to give it to me, as it had never been paid for. She said she didn't have it—that Mr. Murphy had it in his safe, but she'd see him, and if he was willing to give it up she was. I understand that she now denies this, but Mr. Walker was with me and heard the conversation."

THE WIDOW IS POSITIVE.

When a reporter called at the residence of Mrs. Sturges about 10:30 a. m. she came to the door with a baby on her arm. She was asked if she had expressed a willingness to give up the policy and she said: "No. The company must lay down $2,000 before they can get it."

Young Mr. Ellis states that she told him she had the receipt and supposed that was proof that the premium was paid and that was all she knew about it. When questioned by the Post-Dispatch reporter, Mrs. Sturges said she did not know when the $2,000 policy with the Merchants' was taken out, but learned of it later. When asked if it was surely her husband that died she replied:

"Yes; there is no doubt."

The Merchants' will refuse absolutely to pay the claim, on the ground that their policy was obtained by fraud. The Prudential will investigate further before taking any decided action.

To a Post-Dispatch reporter, Mr. Amend said that he wished to state that he did not loan Sturges money to pay on the policy. "When he took out the policy," said Mr. Amend, "he came to me and said that he could get it cheap, that the agent wanted to get all the new business in possible before the close of the year. When he paid for it, he came to me and drew $8. He had more than that coming to him. As for his not taking it out because he was going to the penitentiary, he never expected to go. He fully expected to get a new trial and be cleared."

Supt. Ellis, of the Merchants' Company, says that he feels sure that there is a conspiracy at the bottom of the matter and that of all the conspiracies of which he has ever known he never knew one whereby the insured man expected to be obliged to commit suicide to get it. Others may figure on this, but the insured—never.

Wants Her Husband Found.

Mrs. Mollie Walker of 818 South Front street, Nashville, Tenn., writes to the Health Commissioner for information as to the whereabouts of her husband, Charles Walker. His last letter to her said he was sick in St. Louis. He had been traveling with a horse-trader named Butler.

LAST EDITION

NO PEACE NOW

Nothing Short of Pekin's Fall Will Satisfy Japan.

Military and the Anti-Foreign Element Control the Nation.

The Army Pushed Forward in a Heedless Fury of Conquest.

PORT ARTHUR'S BANQUET OF BLOOD IS NOW OPENLY DEFENDED.

"Prisoners of War Are a Burden," and Their Slaughter Regarded as Justifiable by Field Marshal Oyama—Correspondent Cowan of the London Times Confirms Creelman's Account of the Massacre—Four Members of the Japanese Parliament Took Part in It.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1895, by The Press Publishing Co., New York World.)

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Dec. 21, via SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In spite of the fact that Japan has passed the most profitable stage of her war against China, the old bow-twangers and two-handed swordsmen are driving her on in a heedless fury of conquest, this, too, notwithstanding Lord Rosebery's grave declaration that Great Britain cannot contemplate the overthrow of the central government of China with all the disastrous consequences that would entail upon the civilized world.

So completely have the military leaders and the savage anti-foreign element got control of public sentiment in the Empire that the ministry has been compelled to recall Field Marshall Yamaga from that army in the hope that he will exercise his influence to check the rising tide. It is said that the Marshal was not in good health, but the friends of the Government make no secret of his presence in Japan.

The fierce Satsuma and Choshu men are masters of the nation. Were it left to the conservative and patriotic statesmen nominally at the head of the Government to determine the course of events, peace could be arranged at once, and upon reasonable terms. But this is the manifesto just issued by the Liberals and practically indorsed by two other parties:

"The party recognizes the necessity of the army marching to Pekin under any circumstances, if the prestige of the Empire is to be promoted and the peace of the Orient is to be permanently maintained by morally chastising China. Accordingly, even if China may sue for an armistice before such has been accomplished, our army must be advanced as far as Pekin as a condition of the agreement to the armistice.

"The conclusion of the war by the interference of other powers is not the way to maintain the condition of the Orient intact from other troubles. Therefore, the party is decidedly opposed to such intervention. Temporizing peace is the way to leave great difficulties to another day.

"The party therefore desires that the authorities decidedly carry out the grand object of the expedition by surmounting all obstacles. The party swears that it will, as much as possible, support the authorities in devoting their attention exclusively to foreign affairs.

"The party desires that the authorities be more alert and decisive in their measures relative to Corean affairs, so as to arrive at a good result. Home administration should not be neglected by the war which occupies the hands of the country, so that the party will use its energy to effect this purpose, both in and out of the Diet, by taking into consideration the necessity of time."

China can and probably will ascertain through the American Ministers in Peking and Tokio the nature and power of the embassy China will consent to receive from her enemy, but under no circumstances will the United States be permitted to act other than as a means of communication—an international telephone, as it were.

Before leaving for Corea, Count Inouye said to a friend that the war was aimed against Li Hung Chang, and the significance of that remark must now be apparent. Before the Chinese Emperor will sue for peace the great Viceroy must formally confess that he cannot defend Peking, and that virtually means death or absolute degradation.

A GREAT MOVE IMMINENT.

I learn from a trustworthy source that China will never consent to the extreme terms insisted upon by the military leaders and their allies. As far as the present operations of the Japanese troops are concerned, the northward march of the two armies in Manchuria has little bearing upon the main military or diplomatic situation. But a great move is imminent. The famous Sendai garrison from the north is about to sail from Hiroshima. A general military counsel, with the Emperor presiding, has just been held, and the movement of this new army corps has at last been decided upon.

There can be little doubt that the sailing of the Sendai garrison means an immediate advance upon Peking. So far the facts of the new movement have been kept an absolute secret, but I have received information from headquarters that the Sendai troops are to lead the march to Peking.

The ministry has been too weak to resist. Nothing but Peking will satisfy the nation. The step means that Japan has probably decided to ignore the perils that confront her from Europe and to go on heedless of consequences. It is now England's turn to speak, for no one familiar with the sit-

uation can have any doubt that the Central Government of China must fall unless Europe intervenes. The armies now in the field are simply completing the occupation of the Province of Shing-King. This involves the taking of both Moukaden and New Chawang.

Before these words reach the public probably both cities will be in the hands of Japanese.

The Manchurian army, under Gen. I, has twice compelled the advance brigade of Gen. Noseus' corps to fall back, and is cutting up the Japanese lines of communication by a guerilla warfare. Bitter cold weather is killing off the Japanese coolies and inflicting frightful suffering upon the army, but the Japanese soldiers are showing grit and that capacity that won them such a high reputation at the beginning of the campaign. The same sincere note of patriotism is still sounded and the same spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty is visible everywhere, but the troops are drunk with egotism and the nation follows blindly.

BANQUET OF BLOOD.

The great banquet of blood at Port Arthur, with its inexpressible horrors of murder and mutilation, presided over by the army of Japan, is now openly defended. A truly civilized and humane nation would be struck dumb with shame, but the agents and hirelings of Japan (many, I am sorry to say, white men) are scouring the pages of history for the most horrible instances of atrocities committed by other nations in years gone by to justify the long-continued and passionate massacre of defenseless inhabitants. The gist of my story has been cabled back from America, and the Japanese Government is doing everything in its power to break the effect which this ghastly revelation of Japanese character must have upon the sentiment of civilized communities. It has become almost a national question, and columns are being written about my dispatches in the leading papers of the Empire.

The Government is eager to suppress the truth, or to hide the significance of it, until the new treaty with America can be hurried through the United States Senate.

All the explanations put forward have been false. The massacre, so far as the last three days of it are concerned, went on without any sign of anger or even of excitement.

On the night of the second day the legal adviser of the army told me that Field Marshal Oyama regarded the continued slaughter as quite justifiable.

"Prisoners are a burden." On the third day after the battle, while I was walking through the blood-stained streets of Port Arthur with Mr. Cowan of the London Times, we came upon the bodies of two men, the heads hanging to the bodies by strips of flesh, the lungs still feebly essaying to breathe through the protruding windpipes, jaws twitching, the languor of death in the fixed eyeballs. All around were strewn freshly killed men, many in attitudes showing that they had been kneeling for mercy. This was, remember, on the third day of the battle, after the soldiers and officers had two nights' of sleep and when the fever of anger had passed away. A gendarme and three soldiers, in company with the military postmaster, stood over the two almost decapitated bodies.

"Why were they killed?" asked Mr. Cowan.

"Because they were going to attack a soldier."

"But they have no weapons."

"Oh, one had a bayonet; the other was helping him."

Just then we discovered that the hands of the two victims were tied behind their backs, and the postmaster and his companions had nothing more to say.

PURE INVENTIONS.

All of the stories about Japanese soldiers being roasted over slow fires in Port Arthur, of the houses of inhabitants being filled with Chinese troops in disguise, of the use of explosive bullets, of the discovery of military uniforms concealed under the outer garb of peaceable citizens, of the house-to-house fighting in the streets, are mere inventions, without a word of truth behind them. I was present in every skirmish preceding the battle of Port Arthur. I was in the front rank of the fight during the battle itself. I saw the Japanese soldiers enter the town and begin the butchery, and I spent the subsequent days in going from street to street, from road to road, and witnessing the shedding of blood.

As an eye-witness, I can say that not a shot was fired in the town itself when the Japanese entered it, and that hundreds of men were killed in their own houses, unarmed and defenseless. I saw the mutilation of the Japanese bodies. Indeed, I saw them while the bodies were still warm on the field; but the number of men mutilated was very small, and, with one exception, the Chinese killed their men in fair fight. The case is different with Japan. The Field Marshal had placarded the peninsula with promises of protection and mercy, addressed to the Manchurian people. He sent a messenger into Port Arthur with a letter, signed by his aide-de-camp, solemnly pledging himself that the Japanese army would treat all men who threw away their weapons with kindness and according to their rank.

I believe that it was the Field Marshal's intention to carry out that promise. I am satisfied that it was never the intention of the Japanese Government to permit its soldiers to descend to barbarism; but the Japanese character was not sufficiently developed to endure the strain, and the varnish of civilization disappeared.

There is no point of similarity between the carnage that followed the battle of Port Arthur of the action of troops maddened by the sight of their mutilated dead. Assuming that the first day's slaughter was explainable by the effect upon the imagination of the troops of the mutilated Japanese heads hanging at the entrance to Port Arthur, the massacre on the three following days still remains to stain the history of the nineteenth century. During those days I repeatedly saw trembling men dragged out of their houses and cut to pieces without mercy. I have written of nothing that I did not see with my own eyes.

I heard in Port Arthur that four members of Parliament had taken part in the massacre, and I knew these four men were fond of displaying the razored edge of their Japanese swords, but not being a witness of their crimes I failed to mention them. Here is the account of the Hiogo News: "Four members of Parliament were so fired with the blood fever at the close of operations ending in the fall of Port Arthur that they must themselves test the sharpness of Japanese steel. Tameshi-giri was a well-known practice of Samurai in pre-Medji days, and tameshi-giri was what they resorted to. They searched out their victim through the streets of the town, swords in hand, and they finally found a Chinaman hiding in a private house. They dashed toward him as he stood helpless and cut him down. The rat was caught in his trap, as they said, and as their victim fell dead they turned and left the house. Another tale set afloat by the Japanese in their paid organs is that the worst of the crimes were committed by drunken coolies. The coolies had nothing to do with the work, and the troops were at all times sober.

OFFICERS ENCOURAGED IT.

Moreover, the massacre was largely carried on in the presence of officers. Some of the worst atrocities I witnessed were committed while officers were looking on.

It is not too much to say that, considering the scale of the massacre, the length of the time during which it continued and the fact that the best blood of every grade of Japanese society was represented there, it constitutes a distinct revelation to the world of the true nature of the Japanese people. It is hard for me to write these words, but they are true. The trouble is that the world has received its impressions of the Japanese almost exclusively from poets and painters. There is a witchery of color, a child-like innocence, a soft, insinuating, dreamy atmosphere about Japan that charms the senses.

The Japanese have corrupted or relaxed every ordinary channel through which information can be conveyed to England or America. The native press is servile and, without practically legal rights of any kind, it is the slave of its ministers.

Reuter's News Agency receives an annual subsidy. The Central News of London has also a Government connection.

The Japan Mail, which is recognized abroad as an authority, is the paid organ of the Government. At least one of the great American news-gathering agencies is controlled by Japan.

When Mr. Cowan of the London Times arrived in Japan, Mr. Ito Myoji, the Secretary of the Cabinet, informed him that the Government would pay all his expenses and would send all his cablegrams to the Times, free of cost, permitting him to cable at any length.

A French scamp, who had been masquerading in the army as a newspaper correspondent, had already gone to America, after having received a check from one of the Japanese staff officers, and is no doubt now busily engaged in perfecting the work he undertook to do. I mention these few instances to indicate the forces which a man must face to speak the truth about Japan. The massacre at Port Arthur, however, was witnessed by too many reliable persons to be covered up, and it is the opinion of every unbiased witness that Japan at the bottom is quite as barbarous as she was 300 years ago, when 14,000 human bodies were decapitated in Corea and the North, and the noses and ears cut off to furnish a basis for the "Ear Tomb" in Kioto. Japan is as admirable and as enticing as ever in all that relates to art or the externals of life, but this war has discovered the fact that in the essentials of civilization she has made very little progress.

The Chinese army in Manchuria is divided into three columns, while the Japanese army is divided into two corps, one commanded by Field Marshal Oyama, moving on New Chawang, having already taken Fuchu, and the other commanded by Gen. Nozu and moving against Moukden. It is likely that in a few days these two armies will join forces and move against Moukden together unless Gen. Nozu finds the Chinese have retired and he can move on Moukden alone. But last advices from Nozu indicate that the Tartars are gathering in large numbers, not only in front of him, but on his flank. Gen. Tatchimi, who commands his advance brigade, was driven back by the enemy at Motienling, the famous "Heaven touching pass." Gen. I, the first Chinese commander who has shown any initiative courage, has made a desperate attempt with an army of 18,000 men to recover Fenghwan from the Japanese. There have been innumerable skirmishes, which were magnified into battles by imaginative correspondents, but the campaign in Manchuria has scarcely any importance in a military sense. The losses are insignificant.

JAPAN'S REJOICING.

I went to Tokio to see the national celebration of the fall of Port Arthur and other Japanese victories. It was a scene of strange and never to be forgotten beauty. Vast processions moved through the great city to Uyeno Park, where 400,000 people were assembled. Fantastic masquers danced under the shadows of great gnarled and twisted pines. Weird sounds of singing filled the air, and the long, sweet booming of the great bell hidden in a grove.

Old Japan, with her top-knotted men and her child-women, graceful, poetic Japan, moved and rustled and glided about in waves of color and life, and high above the heads of the picturesque host were the mimic heads of the Chinese swinging at poles, ghastly and gory. The Crown Prince was there and the nobles, and as the people marched about they sang a new ode written by the poet, Fukushi.

Flag of the morning sun;
Flag of the morning sun;
Across the rolling waves of the ocean to a far distant land.
Confronted by the imperial intelligence of our great Lord, by the invincible hordes of our warriors who can hope to conquer?
Refrain—
Teikoku Banzai, Banbanzai.

Meanwhile a hand of iron is gripping Corea. The unfortunate King has appealed again and again to the American Legation for help, but in vain. Count Inouye, the new Japanese Minister at Seoul, and one of the greatest statesmen Japan has produced, has thrown aside all sentiment in dealing with the hermit nation. He has even forced upon the King as one of his Ministers Pakyunghyo, the arch-rebel, who, with Kimokkiun, directed the murder of the King's Chinese Ministers in 1884.

Having had an audience with the King only a few weeks ago, I am in a position to know that his majesty feared and loathed this man above all others. But to-day he is the Minister of the Home Department, although he has to be constantly attended by a Japanese guard to prevent the Coreans from executing vengeance upon him. A large portion of these rebel boycotters are unarmed, but the work of slaughter goes on continually. Every day the situation becomes more perilous in Corea, and now what is a mere demonstration on the part of the common people may presently be a revolution. The American Minister, Mr. Sill, has already applied to the American squadron for an increase of the naval guard at the Legation in Seoul. The spirit of the Coreans, which has slumbered for so many generations, is awakening, and a struggle is at hand. What its result will be no man can say, but every one realizes that the Corean peninsula is approaching a condition of chaos. All of this seems to be due to the fact that the spirit in which this war was begun has disappeared and another spirit has taken its place—ruthless, lustful, barbarous.

THE PENDING TREATY.

The great dread of the foreigners in the East is that the United States may, under the influence of blind sentiment, confirm a treaty which will consign the lives, liberties and property of foreigners to the uncontrolled power of a half-civilized nation, for it is recognized that article 16 of the new treaty between Japan and Great Britain governs the article which surrenders the British extra territorial rights, so that without the action of the United States the really important part of the British treaty will not be operative. The Japanese have done all in their power to keep the details of these treaties as secret as possible and to attract little attention to the subject.

The London Times has been forced to express surprise that the scope and details of the British treaty were kept from the public until it was signed and ratified. Nearly all the Americans I have met in Japan have begged me to lay the facts before the public, and when I have asked them why they did not show the courage of their convictions, and openly memorialize President Cleveland on the subject, they declared that they feared to do anything that might invite Japanese persecution, as the Government of the United States seems to be completely carried away by pro-Japanese sentiment and opposition is almost hopeless. Should the Senate send a commission to Japan it will discover the facts to be just as I represent them. I have put the case very moderately.

It is no violation of confidence to say that the State Department is now in possession of an official confidential representation bearing on this subject, that may open the eyes of the gentlemen who have been hurrying the United States on to an act that may be deeply regretted when it is done.

The Yokohama branch of the Chian Association has just addressed a stirring protest to the Queen against the extraordinary surrender of British rights involved in the treaty and suggesting that amendments of its more objectionable clauses may be even yet procured. Similar protests are being signed in other parts of Japan.

The treaty pending in the Senate is in most respects a copy of the British treaty. Up to the present moment, the advisers of the United States of this pregnant negotiation have been passionate and undiscriminating admirers of Japan.

JAMES CREELMAN.

VILLIERS' STATEMENT.

He Also Saw the Barbarous Work at Port Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The Japan Gazette of Dec. 20, received by steamship, arrived to-day from Yokohama. It contains an elaborate interview with Frederick Villiers, the well-known English war artist and companion of Archibald Forbes, touching the appalling atrocities of the Japanese at Port Arthur. Mr. Villiers denies that any resistance was offered by the Chinese in the town or that any of the work of killing or mutilation was done by intoxicated coolies. This is part of the interview:

"In justice to Mr. Creelman, whose reports will return to Japan long before your own, I should like to ask if you saw his accounts in advance and whether you consider them accurate," remarked the interviewer.

"I would gladly draw a veil over the whole of these proceedings, but as you put the question to me I must say honestly, as it is my duty to be unbiased in these matters, that I entirely indorse Mr. Creelman's statements. There has been no more conscientious correspondent in this war than Mr. Creelman of the New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He is a man who never spares himself. Every detail and every little skirmish in this campaign has been food for his masterly pen. He was indefatigable, and was never satisfied unless he had mastered the facts of all the incidents. I have never encountered a more energetic correspondent in my long experience of newspaper work in war. The papers employing him are as much to be congratulated in having such a correspondent as upon their enterprise in sending out a special reporter. But there were other men in this campaign who are not what I should call legitimate correspondents by any means.

"M. De Guerville tried to do what probably in his own mind he considered a smart thing, by insinuating at headquarters at the beginning of the campaign that a certain American journalist, who was seeking to get his pass for the front, was a man who would be dangerous for the Japanese to allow to proceed. This was to gain time. My statement is not an imaginary one, for I have seen actual proof of his perfidy to a man who once nursed him when ill. But in spite of his dastardly trick, he did not arrive in Ping Yang until some eight days after the battle. Yet he has the impudence to write to the New York Herald of Nov. 18: 'I trust I may be on hand to witness some more fighting. I saw the end of the five-day battle at Ping Yang, and when we entered the city on the following morning the place was altogether deserted.'

"This is an utter falsehood. It is a well-known fact that M. De Guerville was in Chemulpo on the 17th, which was the day after the last day's fighting, and that is probably the kind of fighting M. De Guerville wishes to see more of. Such a prostitution of journalism is reprehensible."

A CLOSE CALL.

Guns of a Chinese Fortress Turned on the Cruiser Baltimore.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1895, by The Press Publishing Co., New York World.)

YOKOHOMA, Japan, Dec. 21, via San Francisco, Jan. 7.—A Japanese correspondent writes this story from Port Arthur:

"I heard the following story for the first time to-day on board the Yamashiro Maru: 'On Nov. 8, the torpedo boats, sent by the Japanese squadrons to reconnoiter Port Arthur, sighted a big man-of-war lying outside the port. On carefully examining her from a distance she seemed to be the Ting-Yuen, or Chen-Yuen. It was arranged that No. 5 and No. 6 torpedo boats should attack the ship from the inside, and No. 10 and No. 11 boats from the seaward side. The torpedo boats gradually approached the man-of-war, and No. 5 and No. 6 were quite close to her when it dawned upon them that she was not a Chinese man-of-war. Her flag, however, was still unknown, but, on being hailed, she stated that she was the United States cruiser Baltimore. By this time, No. 10 and No. 11 had taken their positions at the proper distance, and were ready to discharge torpedos, when the others displayed rocket signals and stopped them. No. 5 and No. 6 were at this time not more than 800 meters from the Kokowin Hill forts, and seeing the rockets, the forts turned their big guns on the torpedo boats. The projectiles fell well within a distance of four and six yards. The Japanese craft made off to sea with all haste. The forts now turned their guns on the Baltimore, which, highly surprised at such treatment, immediately left for Cheefoo. Some time after this incident, one of the Japanese officers had an opportunity of meeting an officer of the Baltimore, when the former inquired why the Baltimore was at Port Arthur on that day. The American officer replied that it had been supposed that Port Arthur was already taken by the Japanese, and so his ship went over to inspect the situation of affairs.' This account may have some truth in it, but I doubt it."

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

Minister Kato Talks of the Proposed Peace Negotiations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—K. Kato, the newly-appointed Japanese Minister to Great Britain, has arrived from Japan on the steamer China. Kato is one of the most distinguished and able diplomats in the Japanese service. He has lately been head Minister of the Bureau of Politics in the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, the position filled by Kurino until his appointment to the office of Minister to the United States. He will succeed Viscount Kaoki as the Japanese Minister to the Court of St. James. Viscount Kaoki has been filling the two offices of Minister to Great Britain and Germany and, to relieve him of a share of his burdensome duties, Kato has been given the British Mission. Viscount Kaoki will remain in Berlin.

"When I left Japan," said the new Minister, "the Chinese Government was making overtures for peace, but, as you have probably been informed, nothing has been accomplished. The Japanese Government expressed its willingness to receive the Chinese Plenipotentiary and negotiate a treaty of peace, but my last advices are to the effect that China would not agree to the meeting being held in Japan. China prefers that the Japanese representatives go over to China, but Japan insists that the plenipotentiaries of China should meet her own representatives on Japanese soil, since it is China that is suing for peace, and not Japan. Just what the outcome of the present negotiations will be is difficult to surmise.

"Our armies are still prosecuting the war in China. Overtures were made to China for an armistice, pending the settlement of the negotiations for peace; but Japan naturally declined to grant that favor. It would give China an advantage to which she is not entitled; and there will be no cessation of hostilities until the final settlement of a treaty of peace."

Mr. Kato said that no official announcement or intimation of the terms under which Japan would agree to a cessation of the war has yet been made.

"Various stories have been telegraphed over the world, designed to show the amount of the indemnity asked by Japan," he said; "but I can say that not even the Chinese Government knows what Japan will demand. The secrets of the various departments of the Japanese Government are carefully guarded. I know this much, however: China has asked the Japanese Government for a statement of what indemnity it would require as a condition for the cessation of hostilities. The reply made to China was that the matter would be discussed only when China consented to send plenipotentiaries to Japan to negotiate a peace treaty."

Minister Kato says that, in the absence of any agreement between the two powers for the cessation of the war, Japan will continue to prosecute its campaign in China this winter with unrelenting vigor—though he does not expect to see the Chinese capital taken while the cold weather lasts.

"Just before I left Japan," said Minister Kato, "we received word of the capture of Hai-Chen, which is on the road to Moukden. The first army is pressing on to Moukden, and it is confidently expected that the historic seat of the Manchuria dynasty will succumb to the invading army before long."

Minister Kato will leave for the East this evening.

INSANE PATIENTS.

Supt. Mueller Can Rid the Asylum of Non-Residents.

Mayor Walbridge and Comptroller Sturgeon were surprised at the telegraphic report from Jefferson City that the present Legislature may cut off the State appropriation for the St. Louis Insane Asylum. The appropriation for the past two years amounted to $50,000 and the city authorities will make a strong effort to prevent the Legislature from discontinuing the allowance. According to Jefferson City advices, the country legislators are exercised over a report that the asylum is packed with non-residents of the State. Supt. Mueller is said to have informed the junketing committee which was here Sunday that some fourteen non-residents of the State are in his charge, and that ten of them could be sent to their homes if he had the necessary transportation. In reply to this statement, the Mayor's private secretary, W. F. Saunders, said: "Supt. Mueller can get rid of those charges easy enough if he is desirous of doing so. The Supply Commissioner can furnish the necessary transportation, and Supt. Mueller should make a request for it through Health Commissioner Homan."

Comptroller Sturgeon has requested the Health Commissioner to compile for him a complete list of the State's charges who are now inmates of the City Insane Asylum. When he gets this report, the Comptroller will go before the Legislature and use it in his argument for the continuance of the Insane Asylum appropriation. "This statement," said Comptroller Sturgeon, "should be convincing evidence as to the justness of our demand for the usual appropriation. We cannot afford to lose that money, and I am confident the legislators will not deny it to us when they learn how liberal we have been in keeping patients from all over the State."

Health Commissioner Homan is not figuring in the matter just at present. When the time comes, however, he may go to Jefferson City with Comptroller Sturgeon. The State still owes the city over $8,000 on the appropriation made for 1894.

POOR AND WORTHY

Cases of Destitution Which Are Reported Deserving by the Police.

Mrs. Bridget Berry, a widow, 74 years old, and her son, who is 50 years old, are living at 3506 Papin street in destitute circumstances. The son, though able to work, is unable to obtain employment. They are in need of food and fuel especially.

John Fields and his wife, both colored, are living in the rear of 2219 Morgan street in destitute circumstances. They are willing to work.

Annie Hogan and her two daughters are in destitute circumstances in the rear of 813 O'Fallon street. The head of the family lies sick at the City Hospital.

Michael O'Reilly, aged 60, his wife, daughter and grand-daughter, are in poverty at 1407 North Seventh street.

Thomas Kent, aged 60, his wife and four small children, are living in the rear of 1417 North Seventh street in need of the necessities of life.

Mrs. Mary Barber, a colored woman, 36 years old, and her two children are sick and destitute in the rear of 2925 Park avenue.

RAVOLD'S CULTURE TUBES.

Out of Twelve Cases of Reported Diptheria They Show Nine Cases Genuine.

The Health Commissioner has received returns from twelve cases of suspected diphtheria which were diagnosed last week by means of Dr. Ravold's culture tubes, seventy of which were sent to drug stores on Christmas by the Health Department. Of the twelve cases tested nine were pronounced true diphtheria and three not diphtheria.

THE WARDE JUDGMENT.

Motion for Dismissal of Appeal Made in the Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—In the Supreme Court this morning Rufus J. Delano moved to dismiss the appeal of Frederick Warde, the actor, from the damage judgment for $8,000, awarded by Judge Fisher, in favor of the Bissell estate. The claim represents a printing bill against Warde and Collins. Delano's motion set forth the completeness of the transcript filed by Warde in the appeal. The motion was taken under advisement.

MRS. HOTSON-SANFORD

Still Doing Business at the Same Old Stand.

Now that Mrs. Lizzie Hotson-Sanford's marriage to Chouteau Sanford has become public, considerable surprise has been expressed that the woman has continued her old business of midwifery. For the past year she has been advertising to receive girls in trouble at her house, 1803 Washington avenue, just as she did before she took unto herself her husband. In Sunday's papers, the advertisement loomed up in the personal columns in the old familiar style. People are wondering now just what part Mr. Sanford takes in his wife's business. Another effort was made to-day to see the gentleman, but the servant refused to announce the reporter to either husband or wife, declaring that they had no statement to make.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

CAN NOT PASS.

Nicaraguan Canal Bill Will Probably Go Over.

Conditions Are Against Its Passage at Present.

NOT A FIT TIME TO URGE SO EXPENSIVE A MEASURE.

Times Have Been So Hard the People Do Not Like the Prospect of an Early Increase in Federal Expenses—Its Opponents Can Easily Consume Enough Time to Pass It Over—Senator Mitchell's Advocacy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The judgment of those Senators who have remained in the city during the recess is that the Nicaraguan Canal bill cannot pass at this session.

"It is not a favorable time to urge such a measure," said Senator Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee. "Times have been so hard the people do not like the prospect of increasing the expenses and creating an additional debt. The short session of Congress is not a favorable time to urge such a measure, as sufficient time can easily be consumed to secure its defeat."

There are other Senators who discuss the subject in much the same way. Several of these who favor the project think the present consideration of the measure is a good time, as more or less discussion is bound to be had. This is the view of Senator White of California, who favors the canal, but does not see the possibility of getting the bill through at this session. Senator White says that the proposition to send an engineer commission to Nicaragua to make another examination and survey is merely a dilatory one put forward by the opponents of the project to prevent action.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S PLEA.

In the Senate to-day Senator Mitchell took the floor and advocated the passage of the pending bill. Mr. Mitchell first summed up the objections of Mr. Turpie to the canal, and then answered each in turn. He first took up the point made by Senator Turpie that the bill was unconstitutional, and made a strong argument. He said:

"Since the early history of the Government, in the absence of other arguments, the unconstitutionality of a measure has been the shibboleth invoked by those who desired its defeat. I shall not assume, however, that such is the sole purpose in this instance, but this objection is urged in good faith by the distinguished Senator from Indiana, and is deserving of notice and answer.

"Whatever may be the constitutional power of the Government to guarantee the payment of the principal or interest, or both, of the obligations of a purely private corporation, it is clear such is not the proposition now before the Senate. The Senator from Indiana is in error in assuming that such is the proposition. He is wrong in both assumption of the fact and logic in likening it to a proposition to guarantee the obligation of one of the States of the Union. While in one sense the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua is a mere private corporation, holding its charter from the Congress of the United States, quite different is the aspect in which it is presented in the pending bill. Endowed with the functions with which this measure clothes it, and being the cestin que trust of important governmental rights and franchises, in virtue of invaluable subventions and of the two foreign republics, it is at once transformed from a mere private corporation, a mere person, into a medium through and by which these great sovereign powers exercise certain public functions and perform certain grand governmental purposes. It is no longer the mere depository of certain individuals' rights and interests; no longer the mere trustee or agent of private property and individual personal rights, but the necessary and proper depository of important governmental rights and interests, the selected and appropriate instrumentality through and by which the Government exercises certain important public functions, the grand purposes of which is to provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.

NOT TO AID A CORPORATION.

"So far then from this being a proposition to guarantee the payment of bonds of a private corporation, as suggested by the Senator from Indiana, and thus promote private personal ends, it is a proposition to guarantee the bonds of a great public corporation intended to advance not only great national, but important international interest. By the specific provisions of this bill it is not likely that exceeding 7 per cent of the stock will ever be held by private persons and not exceeding 22½ per cent can ever by any possibility be so held, of which 70 per cent will be held by the public, 6 per cent by Nicaragua, 1½ per cent by Costa Rica and 15½ per cent by the Maritime Canal Co. Of this latter amount, of course, the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica will own and control 77½ per cent.

"The constitutional question presented, therefore, is not whether the Government has power to guarantee the payment of the obligations of a private person, firm or corporation, but whether in the ample plenitude of its power it has the constitutional capacity to do that which all must concede tends directly and in unmeasurable degree to promote commerce, which is included in the power to regulate commerce, not only with foreign nations, but among the several States and which tends, moreover, as will the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, to add incomparably to our national provision for the common defense and the promotion of the general welfare.

"Will it be seriously contended that there is no constitutional power in Congress to do this? The distinguished Senator, while conceding that there is no inhibition in the constitution against it, insists very properly the material question should be: Is there anything in the instrument allowing, permitting or authorizing it? And then, assuming there is not, he triumphantly declares the silence of the constitution is as obligatory as its utterance.

"The Senator neglected to mention the fact that there are many incidental grants of power in the constitution which are operative, forceful and binding as are those that are granted in express terms. The constitution, fortunately for the present and future prosperity, the power, the grandeur and glory of this country, is not silent upon the subject of the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, nor is it silent upon the general subject of a provision for the common defense and the promotion of the general welfare.

COMMON DEFENSE.

"The constitution is and always was silent in express terms upon the subject of the acquisition of foreign territory. It is silent and always was so in express terms as to our right to purchase Florida from Spain, Louisiana from France and an empire each from Mexico and Russia, but yet, not being silent upon the great fundamental questions of common defense, and the general welfare and the regulation of commerce, in which are included and comprehended all those necessary incidental powers, and in the absence of which our Government would be a feeble, hobbling, dependent confederacy, instead of a grand, independent, progressive nation. We have moved onward under different and diverse administrations and have acquired these immense territories, thus demonstrating the wisdom of the fathers, as also our independence and supremacy among the nations. In the face of those grand achievements, which have received the indorsement of generations past and present and which have added so immeasurably to the dignity and greatness, the grandeur and the power of our republic, must we be told to-day there is no constitutional power in the Congress to aid in the construction of a great national and international interoceanic waterway connecting two great oceans, bringing into close business, social and commercial relations the two sides of the continent, which will do more to promote the general welfare in a commercial, naval and social sense, and at the same time add incomparably to our provision for the common defense than any other one project which ever received the sanction of the Congress."

Mr. Mitchell then took up each of the objections raised by Mr. Turpie and reviewed and answered them at length. He passed on to the importance of the canal to his own State and to the Pacific coast. On this point he said:

PACIFIC COAST BENEFITS.

"Of all sections of the country which are to be immensely benefitted by the canal, those bordering on or tributary to the Pacific Ocean will be benefited most. California, Oregon and Washington, while prolific in a great variety of agricultural, mineral, timber, coal and other products, are notably wheat-growing States. The Pacific coast has a surplus of about 1,800,000 tons of wheat and flour. The principal market of this surplus is Liverpool. This necessitates transportation by water around Cape Horn, a distance from San Francisco of over 14,000 miles. By the canal this water route to Liverpool would be shortened 6,996 miles, nearly one-half. This, it is estimated, will reduce the transportation charges from all Pacific ports at least $2 per ton, to say nothing of the time saved.

"But infinitely greater will be the advantage to the wool growers of the Pacific coast, who find their principal market for their surplus products in Atlantic coast ports, notably New York, Philadelphia and Boston. As the case now stands, the distance between Portland, Ore., and New York City by the all-water route is 1,500 miles further than such all-water routes between Portland and Liverpool, which is 15,350 miles.

"Construct the Nicaragua Canal and the situation is immensely changed. Then Portland and New York will be but 5,586 miles from each other and Portland and Liverpool by all water 8,334 miles apart. The effect this would inevitably have on the cost of transportation of wool, lumber, fruit and other products of the far Western States will be seen at a glance."

Mr. Mitchell concluded with a final and earnest appeal for immediate and favorable action on the bill.

THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

It Is Decidedly Against the Padrone Newsboy Combine.

The newsboys padrone system is being rapidly broken up. The newspapers of St. Louis have for years been paying the Two Mikes—Murphy and Churchill—tribute and submitting to their dictation. The Post-Dispatch on Jan. 1 reduced its price to 1 cent. The padrones refused to sell it at this price—but for consideration in hand combined to force other papers on the public by refusing to sell on any terms but three for 5 cents. Men and boys were advertised for and given the opportunity to make a living by selling newspapers. Through a score of assaults on these men the combine and its thugs hoped to drive them out of the business of selling in the business center of the city. Every assault is being carefully investigated and in every instance the slugger will be prosecuted to the limit of the law.

The evidence of the failure of the padrones may be of interest to other newspapers. On Saturday—a rainy, unpleasant evening, with no news excitement—the street sales of the Post-Dispatch were 250 higher than they were before. New men and boys are applying hourly. In thirty days anyone desiring to sell newspapers on the streets will be able to do so for his own profit and independent of the padrones.

Picket, the man whose face was horribly gashed by the thugs at Broadway and Walnut street, applied, swathed in bandages, for permission to sell again. He said that, notwithstanding his injuries, he was compelled to avail himself of the chance to earn money, the first he had had in a long time. He was "stocked" and took up his place directly in front of the Post-Dispatch office, where there was less danger of another brutal beating. In two hours he sold 254 papers and received in many instances with the penny substantial evidence of the public's sympathy.

No newspaper has dared to attack the padrones and with some reason. They literally control the downtown street sales and the attack involves a very considerable expenditure. With the cut in price of the Post-Dispatch their tyranny became intolerable. Their brutality at the first attempt to make the sale of papers free to any man or boy was still more exasperating. In six days their power has been broken. Regardless of cost the system will be crushed out of existence in St. Louis.

HOWL FROM THE PRISONERS.

Jail Birds Accuse Chief Guard Connors of Selling Poor Tobacco.

Mr. Crawford, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, received the following letter in the morning mail:

January 5, 1895.

United States Commissioner Crawford;

Dear Sir: As a matter of justice and upholders of the laws of the United States, we think it our duty to call your attention to the fact that Chief Guard of the St. Louis Jail, John Connors, has been, and is at the present time, violating the laws of the United States by selling cigars, tobacco and cigarettes without a Government license. He gives an inferior quality, and also charges very near double the price. The laws read: "All those having Government license shall hang or place them in view of all persons." Hoping you will investigate, we will close. Yours very respectfully,

PRISONERS OF THE JAIL.

Mr. Crawford no longer officiates as a United States Commissioner, and he turned the letter over to Commissioner Gray. The latter said he would submit it to the Collector of Internal Revenue for investigation.

Entered by Burglars.

The residence of Mrs. Kohr, 712 South Fourth street, was entered by burglars some time last night and a lot of clothing and $8 in money were carried off. The police are looking for the thieves.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7.—G. M. Acres, a wealthy planter of Benoit, Miss., accidentally shot and killed himself in this city to-day while cleaning his pistol.

Religious Notes.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 7.—The union of the old First Church and of the First Congregational Church was formally ratified in the services held here Sunday, the new congregation taking the title of First Congregational Church.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 7.—Rev. Harry B. Long of the Congregational Church of Bloomington preaches his farewell sermon Sunday. He will hereafter fill the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Springfield.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7.—A meeting was held in Armory Hall Sunday afternoon to protest against the recent edict of the Pope placing the secret societies under the ban of the Catholic Church. Fully 2,000 persons attended, among whom were some of the most prominent citizens of the State.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The Christian Scientist Church, the first of its kind in the world, standing at the corner of Falmouth and Norway streets, and costing $250,000, was dedicated Sunday among a concourse of 5,000 people that had come from all parts of the United States. The new temple is beautiful and built upon a kite-shaped lot; the walls are of blue granite, with pink granite trimmings; a tower rises to a height of 126 feet, with turreted corners, and in the lower portion on the front side is a circular swell.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

TARIFF FIGHT.

What the United States Will Do Very Uncertain.

Attention Given by Congressmen Is Markedly Slight.

WILSON'S BILL TO REPEAL THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL.

Not Certain the Ways and Means Committee Will Report the Measure to the House—The House May Reject It Should It Pass the Committee—What Illinois Congressmen Are Doing and Saying—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—What action Congress will take to end the growing tariff complications between this Government and European powers, or whether any measures will be adopted for that purpose are questions clouded in uncertainty. Considering the importance of the tariff war to commercial interests the attention given by members of Congress is noticeably slight.

Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee recently introduced a bill in accordance with the recommendation of the President's message to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential on sugar, which evoked protests from Germany and Austria, and which, it is stated, inspired retaliatory action by the former government in the form of prohibition of American beef. But it is not altogether certain that the Ways and Means Committee will report this bill to the House, nor is it assured that the House will pass it in case it emerges from the committee and is given a hearing.

Mr. Wilson was asked about the prospects of the bill, but did not speak enthusiastically. He said in answer to questions that its claims for consideration might be brought to the attention of the Rules Committee after the currency bill had been disposed of, but added that the remaining time of this Congress was very short, and there would be a great pressure upon the committee for allotments of time for various bills.

Illinois being the stronghold of the meat business, the Representatives from that State had been appealed to to do something in the interest of their constituents. Representative Aldrich of Chicago is receiving many communications on the subject and intends to talk with his colleagues, not to suggest legislation but to ascertain what will be the attitude toward whatever the Democrats may propose.

Whether the Republicans will co-operate with the Democrats in remedial legislation becomes a question, since it is known that Democrats are not agreed upon their course, one faction of them thinking with Mr. Whiting that any tariff legislation will be unwise. Mr. Cannon said that affirmative or negative votes of the Republicans upon whether in their estimation the supplementary act proposed would entail greater disadvantages than the existing sugar schedule, and particularly whether it would reduce the revenue of the government which was now insufficient to meet its expenses would be hard to get. If the Ways and Means Committee would propose to reenact the reciprocity system, which Congress has obliterated with marked discourtesy to the foreign governments parties thereto, as to the detriment of American business, he said, the Republicans would co-operate heartily. He did not see how Mr. Wilson could be expected to become the leader of a movement to repair features which the Senate had imposed on his bill against his opposition.

Management of Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Secretary Smith is giving a great deal of attention to the management of the Indians, and has been in consultation with the members of the Indian Committees of both Houses on features treated in his report. Representative Wilson of Washington, the senior member of the House Indian Committee, has been conferring with the Secretary regarding the coming Indian appropriation bill and the possibility of securing legislation in accordance with the Secretary's recommendations. Mr. Wilson says that many of the Secretary's recommendations meet with his approval, especially regarding the sale of lands, which sales are not directly for the benefit of the Indians.

Yankton Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Yankton reservation in South Dakota will probably be opened for settlement early in the spring. The date has not yet been determined upon, but some action is expected in a few weeks. The total amount paid by the Government is $621,475, $500,000 of which is to be held in the Treasury as a permanent fund, drawing interest at 5 per cent, payable per capita twice a year. Part of the money has already been paid and the remainder will be disposed of within two or three weeks.

Board of Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners will be held here January 15 and at the conference the following day Indian work will be discussed by representatives of the Woman's National Indian Association, and all religious bodies conducting work among the Indians. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning will probably address the conference.

Annual Seed Distribution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The annual seed distribution at the Agricultural Department has so far resulted in sending out 1,200,000 papers of vegetable seed. The work will probably not be completed before May, and no flower seeds have been sent out this season. There are still about 6,000,000 papers of seeds awaiting distribution.

Capital Gossip.

There is little prospect of a new pattern of army caps being adopted.

Senator Hill has not yet invited Cleveland to return his dinner call at the White House.

The eight-inch Parrot gun, known as the "Swamp Angel," is used as a drinking fountain at Trenton, N. J.

Senators Jones and Cockrell have joined the Senatorial Do-Nothing party. They say no tariff amendments are possible.

There is much opposition to Secretary Lamont's plan to consolidate the Quartermaster's, Paymaster's and Subsistence departments.

Left This Morning.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 7.—The report that Arthur Houck, of the American Express office here, left Saturday night was false. He left this morning. He is well connected here.

Sound Argument.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

"Wait till your town has attained as great an age as ours," said the Philadelphia man, "and then you will have a little more reason to be proud."

"I don't see what the age of the town has to do with it," replied the Chicago maiden. [illegible] present inhabitants of Chicago are about [illegible] as the present inhabitants of Philadelphia, [illegible] founders [illegible] ago."

His Works.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

[illegible]

NEW TACTICS.

Cullom Men Change Plans in the Senatorial Fight.

They Are Backing Myer of Chicago for the Speakership.

THE OPPOSITION TRYING TO CONCENTRATE ON MEDILL.

So Far the Contest Is Cullom Against the Field—Caucuses to Be Held by the Factions To-Night—Balloting Must Begin on the 22d—Business to Come Before the General Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—The anti-Cullom men are reported to have changed their tactics in the senatorial contest. For the present they will drop the fight for Senator and put forth every effort to get the Speakership. They have picked out John Myer of Cook as the most available man for their purpose and will do their best to get him into the Speaker's chair. Myer very naturally has declined to take any hand in the senatorial fight, but this maneuver would look very much as if he had concluded to become an anti-Cullom man in consideration of the anti-Cullom votes in the country districts.

Ostensibly, the anti-Cullom crowd are working for the election of Joseph Medill, but in reality it is said the plan is to make Congressman Geo. E. Adams Senator. Adams has just entered the field. He is a well-known Chicagoan and may possibly endanger Cullom's case for a time. Cullom is still confident, however, that he will be chosen by the caucus on the first ballot. It is clearly a fight of Cullom against the field. The friends of Medill will hold a caucus to-night to count noses, and may alter their plans. So far, the fatal defect in the opposition to Cullom is the lack of organization. It is not believed that the anti-Cullom men will be able to settle down on any one candidate.

When it meets, on Wednesday, the Thirty-ninth General Assembly will have an enormous amount of business to transact. First, will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, which interests the politicians more, perhaps, than anything else. The balloting must begin on the 22d instant.

The Republicans will have things nearly all their own way, thanks to the November landslide. The best the Democrats can do is to act as a check on too-partisan legislation. The complexion of the two houses will be: Senate—Republicans, 33; Democrats, 18. House—Republicans, 92; Democrats, 61. The Republicans will have 125 on a joint ballot, to 79 for the Democrats.

The Republican Representatives, ninety-two in number, will meet at the Leland Hotel and choose a Speaker, a Clerk and the various other officials of the House. The sixty-one Democratic members will meet at the St. Nicholas, as usual, and name their candidate for Speaker. It is, practically, an empty honor, for, of course, there is no chance of his election; but the nominee will guide the minority party and represent it on the floor. Franklin MacVeagh, whom these men would have elected United States Senator had the election of Nov. 6 turned out differently, is expected to be present and address the caucus.

Franklin McVeigh, the Democratic nominee for Senator, arrived this morning. He has opened his headquarters, and will spend the time shaking hands with the Democratic members. George E. Adams of Chicago was also among the arrivals this forenoon. He has opened headquarters, and will make a canvass for Senator.

LOBDELL WILL WIN.

A Remarkable Race for the Speakership of the Kansas House.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—When the Kansas Legislature convenes at noon to-morrow the House will be probably organized by the election of C. E. Lobdell of Lane County as Speaker. Lobdell has outgeneraled all opposition. The field against him had narrowed down to J. K. Cubbison of Kansas City. This morning Mr. Cubbison said: "Unless Mr. Lobdell has agreed upon some one else to present his name in the Republican caucus this afternoon at 4 o'clock I will do it myself."

Mr. Cubbison will be the Speaker pro. tem. Lobdell has made a remarkable race for the Speakership. He is the youngest man ever selected in Kansas for the position.

The first of the Republican caucuses will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock to agree on House officers. Caucuses on State printer may be held as early as Wednesday of this week, and for United States Senator later. The great topic to-day is on the question of an open or secret caucus, and sentiment seems to be for a secret caucus. This has been the custom in recent years.

Harris Renominated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—The Democratic caucus of the Tennessee Legislature this morning renominated Senator Isham G. Harris for re-election by acclamation. The speedy action was urged by Senator Harris' friends, who feared the danger of delay. A very determined effort was made to delay caucus action and there is talk of large sums of money having been offered for that purpose, but it seems without avail. State Treasurer Craig and Comptroller James Harris were also renominated.

WASHBURN CONFIDENT.

But So Are Nelson and Others of Being Minnesota's Senator.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—The various State officers filed their bonds and were sworn in before the Secretary of State several days ago and there were no ceremonies of any sort to-day when they took charge of their respective offices. The Governor's message will probably be sent to the Legislature to-morrow as soon as the two bodies are organized. Both houses will hold caucuses of the majority party to-night to decide on the committeess, so there will be little delay to-morrow in getting to work and hearing the Governor's message.

The contest for the senatorial successor to Senator Washburn is slightly in abeyance until the Legislature is organized, but the friends of the various candidates are not relaxing their vigilance and each member is approached as soon as he reaches the city. No accurate poll of the Legislature has been possible, many refusing to commit themselves until the officers of the Legislature have been selected.

Senator Washburn is confident of re-election; Gov. Nelson is sure he will be chosen, and Congressman McCleary and ex-Congressman Comstock are equally positive that the contest will end in their favor. "Dark-horse" predictions are freely indulged in.

Al Wagenmann's Successor.

The resignation of Al Wagenmann, Superintendent of Street Sprinkling, took effect to-day, when he qualified as Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. Street Commissioner Murphy said that there are several applicants for the place and that an appointment will not be made for several days. Meanwhile Clerk George Reichman, who is an aspirant, is performing the duties of the Superintendent.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

Coroner's Clerk.

Coroner Atkinson has appointed Nicholas M. Flemming as clerk, to succeed Thos. McCullough, who resigned in order to accept a better position.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

PATTON'S WEDDING.

True Story of His Marriage to Pretty Dora Leathermore.

SHELBINA, Mo., Jan. 7.—Some days ago a story was published in a Chicago paper to the effect that some young man had been masquerading here, and had married a Shelbina belle under the assumed name and identity of Harry E. Patton, son of Rev. Patton, of Joliet, and for some time a professor of chemistry in an Evanston, Ill., laboratory. It was said that the alleged impostor had deserted his young bride after a short honeymoon, but had made haste to rejoin her on learning she had fallen heir to $30,000. It was also stated that he posed as a tennis champion, and that the young woman he married was an intimate of the Misses Dobyns of this city. The true facts are as follows:

Something like a year ago, in midwinter there arrived in this city a tramp printer, calling himself Harry Parlee, and a local paper, being short a hand, gave him work. Parlee took board at the Lair House, where Miss Dora Leathermore was engaged in supporting herself and aged grandmother as a dining-room girl.

Before the advent of spring Parlee had won the heart and hand of Miss Dora. The records show that Parlee procured the license to wed under the name of Harvey Patton. In explanation he said his name was Harvey Parlee Patton, and at first he had dropped the Patton for reasons best known to himself.

Several weeks passed, and Patton was out of a job, so he proposed to emigrate and take his bride with him. All was ready for a start. Patton went up town on some errand, but did not return. The train on which the couple were to depart came and went. Inquiries established the fact that Patton had left two hours before on a train going the other way.

In a few days Patton returned. He lived in this city last summer and was a lover of baseball, which he plays well, but he had no tennis record here.

Once during last summer he again absented himself from his home, and many again thought Miss Dora was a deserted bride sure enough. But, again her husband returned.

Inquiry established the fact that Patton was of respectable and a well-to-do family. The couple left this city some months since and settled at some point near Chicago, and it is now rumored that the elder Patton has established his son in the newspaper business, and that he is doing well.

It cannot be learned here that he ever represented himself to be anything but plain Harry Patton, the printer. The Misses Dobyns will surely be surprised to learn that report makes them claim Mrs. Patton as a particular friend. While Miss Dora was a respectable, hard-working and good-looking girl, the two families do not move in the same circles.

Mrs. Patton has not fallen heir to any legacy of $30,000. If so, the facts are not known to any one here.

ANOTHER THEATER.

One May Be Built at Eleventh and Pine Streets.

It was rumored in real estate row that the property at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Pine streets had been leased to parties who would put up a building on it for theatrical purposes, and would run a show on the order of that conducted by Col. John Hopkins at Pope's Theater. The property is owned by Dr. Spencer, and is under a fourteen-year lease to the proprietor of the livery stable which now occupies the premises. It is said the parties have bought out this lease and have made arrangements with Dr. Spencer. The building now occupying the site was once a church, but has been converted into a livery stable and may in turn be converted into a theater. Converting churches into theaters seems to have become quite a popular fad in St. Louis, as the Germania was remodeled from an old church and there are plans to convert the Shaare Emeth Temple at Seventeenth and Pine streets into a theater.

Bixler & Watkins is the firm style under which Mr. J. M. Bixler and Mr. John A. Watkins will open a real estate office at 3910 Finney avenue in the Uhri block at Vandeventer avenue. Both gentlemen have had considerable experience in real estate matters and are well informed on real estate values.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate conveyances were recorded up to noon to-day:

HEBERT ST.—25 feet city block 1089. Wm. Reipschlaeger to Wm. Stoelmer—special warranty deed....$ 1

HEBERT ST.—25 feet, city block 1089. Wm. Reipschlaeger to Catharine W. Stoelmer—special warranty deed.... 1

VIRGINIA AV.—25 feet 1⅜ inches, city block 2698. John Kripp and wife to Geo. Klein—warranty deed.... 500

CHESTNUT ST.—32 feet, city block 1958. John H. Bader to H. C. Schobe—warranty deed.... 1,200

CITY BLOCK 4916—Lot 24. John Kipp to Barbara Kipp—warranty deed.... 100

VERNON AV.—60 feet, city block 2992A. Jas. Flarin and wife et al. to Frederick W. Raeder—warranty deed.... 8,500

MERCHANT ST.—35 feet 8 inches and other property, city block 204. Rose H. Soulard to Mary Soulard—quitclaim deed.... 9,363

MERCHANT ST.—40 feet, city block 203. Mary Soulard to Rose H. Soulard—quitclaim deed.... 2,198

HAS GOT A JUDGMENT.

Big Damages Awarded a Texas Merchant Against a St. Louis Firm.

A dispatch from Llano, Tex., states that a merchant of that place named R. H. Lanning had secured a judgment in a damage suit against the wholesale clothing firm of Baer, Seasongood & Co. of St. Louis for $10,186 actual and $5,000 exemplary damages. Damages for $10,000 are also said to have been secured against the Iron City National Bank of Llano.

Last November Lanning's store was closed by the bank under a writ of attachment of $8,000, and Baer, Seasongood & Co. immediately followed with a second suit for $2,000. According to a statement, said to have been made by Lanning, neither of these accounts were due his store, and his store was closed in spite of his tendering both parties the amount of their claims.

Mr. Seasongood said this morning that he had just received a telegram from the firm's representative at Llano, notifying him of the judgments, and also stating that both judgments against his firm had been set aside by the court. He said that a representative of the firm of Lanning & Moore of Llano visited St. Louis last fall and bought a $2,000 bill of goods from his firm, representing the Texas firm to be worth $100,000. No sooner were the goods shipped than Moore, who was said to be the monied man of the concern, drew out of the firm. Soon after, Lanning, it is said, attempted to dispose of the stock, and it was then the bank served the attachment and his firm at once followed suit.

Mr. Seasongood said that the account owed his firm was due and that Lanning had never offered payment but had only made promises which he failed to keep.

FEATURES REMODELED.

John H. Woodbury's Wonderful Accomplishments With Patent Appliances.

John H. Woodbury, President of the Dermatological Institute, has an office in room 1316 of the Union Trust building. He is known throughout the country as the patentee of a number of facial appliances and surgical instruments for changing irregular features. There are some twenty-five physicians in various parts of the country who use these appliances on patients and, under Mr. Woodbury's guidance, some remarkable results have been accomplished. His specialty is the treatment of all kinds of skin, scalp and nervous diseases. Disfigurements are removed by means of electric burrs and other mechanical contrivances. He has a most simple, painless and effective treatment for catarrh, by which perfectly free breathing is assured. The hump can be taken from the nose, and protruding ears set back in a very skillful and scientific manner. He has an application for removing the entire skin from the face without pain, thus allowing a new cuticle to form. Powder rash, birthmarks and scars are also readily removed. A book on dermatology, giving all necessary information, will be mailed to anyone on receipt of a stamp. Woodbury's facial soap is also manufactured by him. It is a pure antiseptic toilet soap for daily use and cures all ordinary skin diseases.

NEEDED LAWS.

Alterations Proposed in the Practice in Criminal Cases.

Speedier Trials, Less Cost to the State Demanded by the People.

DELAYS CAUSED BY THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF CHANGE OF VENUE.

Bill to Create a Law More Clearly Defining Embezzlement—Text of the Change Proposed—Reorganization of the Railroad Commission—Flory Will Be Left to Flock by Himself.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—No class of legislation is more certain to receive attention from the Thirty-eighth Assembly than that relating to practice in criminal cases. The same general object will be aimed at in a number of bills, and the question will be one of the few concerning which there will be little partisan contention. Generally speaking, such changes in the laws of governing criminal practice will be aimed at as will insure speedier trials as less cost to the State, without endangering the rights of accused persons. It is claimed by those who advocate the amendments that in several circuits of the State it is notorious that the present change of venue law is more often resorted to to delay and defeat justice altogether than to obtain a fairer trial than can be had in the court where the indictment is found. Mere affidavits alleging prejudice of the inhabitants, as to the grounds of which even the affiants themselves cannot be examined, are sufficient to secure the delays and heavy costs to the State of a removal of the case to a distant county.

One such bill has been prepared for the Legislature to consider, providing that applications for change of venue in criminal cases on account of alleged prejudice of the inhabitants, shall be by petition in writing, verified by affidavit of the defendant, and adding:

> Such petition for a change of venue shall set forth the facts upon which the applicant founds his belief, and it shall be supported by the affidavits of at least two other credible, disinterested citizens of the county, who shall be subject to examination by the court as to the matters contained in their affidavits. Reasonable notice of such application must be given to the Circuit Attorney, who may deny the allegations of the petition, and support the denial by counter affidavits, or the testimony of witnesses produced before the court, and the court shall thereupon determine whether or not the applicant is entitled to a change of venue.

Under the existing law the defendant and two other persons can make affidavit that the inhabitants of the city or county are so prejudiced against him that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial, and on those the Court is bound to grant a change of venue, without making any inquiry as to the truth of the allegations of the affidavits. The Court has no discretion.

CHALLENGING JURORS.

Another provision, which is believed to be unreasonably expensive and obstructive, is that relative to the number of challenges and when they shall be made. In capital cases it is necessary to obtain forty-seven jurors who are competent to sit in the case. Of these the defendant may challenge twenty, and the State fifteen, and the defendant may delay the trial forty-eight hours to make his challenges. In charges the maximum punishment for which is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life there must be thirty-four jurors obtained, and the defendant can delay the trial twelve hours to investigate the jury and make his twelve challenges. Twenty-four jurors are selected in all cases in which the punishment is a specified number of years in the Penitentiary, and the defendant challenges eight and the State four. In misdemeanor cases, the defendant and the State are allowed four peremptory challenges each. These are the challenges allowed in cities of 100,000 inhabitants, but in all other circuits the State has only eight challenges in capital cases, and six when the punishment is imprisonment for life.

Bills will be introduced—probably during the coming week—to repeal the provision allowing forty-eight hours and twelve hours to the defendants to investigate the jury, and make their challenges, and give the defendant in every indictment or information for a criminal offense peremptory challenges of jurors, as follows:

If the offense charged is punishable with death, to the number of twelve, and no more; if punishable by imprisonment for life, eight, and no more; and if punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a definite number of years, four, and no more; and in all cases not punishable with death or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, three and no more. And the proposed bill will further provide that "In all criminal trials, the State shall have the same number of peremptory challenges that the defendant has in like cases."

DEFINING EMBEZZLEMENT.

An attempt will also be made to change the law defining embezzlement. This provision is of interest principally to the cities. Under the present statute the Court instructs the jury that the mere conversion by the agent to the agent's own use of his employer's money and a failure to return the same to his employer does not constitute embezzlement, but that he must have "fraudulently, unlawfully and intentionally embezzled and fraudulently converted the same to his own use with the intent at the time unlawfully to convert the same to his own use, without the assent of the owners, and with the intent at the time to deprive them of the same absolutely."

A bill to replace the present law with the following sections will be introduced by one of the St. Louis members:

> Sec. 3549. Every officer, agent, clerk, apprentice, servant or employe of any co-partnership, voluntary association or incorporated company, except persons so employed within the age of 16 years, or any trustee of an express trust who shall embezzle or fraudulently secrete or convert to his own use or to the use of another, without the consent of his employer, master or beneficiary of said trust, any money, notes, rights in action, valuable security, goods or effects of any character whatsoever belonging to any other person, which shall have come into his possession or have been placed in his care, or under his control as such officer, agent, clerk, apprentice, servant of employe, shall upon conviction thereof be punished in the manner prescribed by law for stealing property of the kind or value of the article so embezzled, secreted or converted.
>
> Sec. 3549A. If any agent or collector of any private person or persons, co-partnership, or incorporated company, except agents or collectors within the age of 16 years, shall fail or refuse to deliver to his employers or the person or persons by them designated to receive the same, on reasonable demand, any money, goods, rights in action or valuable security which came into his possession by virtue of such employment as such agent or collector, after deducting his lawful and reasonable charges and commissions for his services, unless his employer or employers have consented to his use of the same, or the same shall have been lost by means beyond his control before he had opportunity to make delivery thereof to his employers, such agent or collector shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years, or in the county jail not more than one year; provided, the property so embezzled is of a value exceeding $30; otherwise by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Cowgill and Hickman Agree on the Question of Reorganization.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—Since the return of Mr. Ray to St. Louis it is understood that Railroad Commissioners Cowgill and Hickman have gotten together on the question of reorganization, and that the business of next Thursday will be accomplished without the aid of Mr. Flory, the Republican member-elect. The Democratic majority is very reliably reported as having agreed upon Joseph C. A. Hiller for Chief Grain Inspector to succeed O'Shea. Hiller has been a prominent member of the Alliance, represented Barton County in the House in the last two sessions, and has the support of some of the most influential Democrats of Southwest Missouri. It is understood that his succession to the office may be delayed by O'Shea's refusal to resign, although O'Shea promised to do so on the first of January. He is now disposed to hold on until November. Col. Harding, whose deposal had been rumored from his present place as chief factotum of the board in Jefferson City, will be retained, and O'Shea's chief deputy, Price, is also said to be slated for retention. This arrangement signifies the closing of a breach of long standing between Cowgill and Hickman, and will leave Mr. Flory to flock very much by himself in board matters.

Suits for Damages.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—The city of St. Joe has paid out $350,000 in five years in damages and costs for personal injuries claimed to have been received within the city. It is estimated by the Circuit Attorney that four-fifths of these cases were groundless, but the trouble has been heretofore that the ability of the claimant to bring suit any time within five years after the injury has opened the way to the perpetration of imposition in the introduction of witnesses, in taking changes of venue and the like. Maj. Bittinger has prepared, and will introduce in the House, a bill requiring notice of such suit to be given within sixty days after the injury shall have been received. This will enable the defendant municipality to get at the facts connected with the injury, and if the injury shall have been incurred without the corporate limits, or because of the act of the plaintiff, loss of time and money can be forestalled.

SPRAGUE SUED.

Dr. Wm. B. Shelp's Office Boy Wants $5,000 Damages.

William Mottler, by his next friend, Wm. B. Shelp, instituted suit against Charles C. Sprague of the Sprague Delicatessen Co. for $5,000 damages. It grows out of a scene which occurred in the Delicatessen, on Olive street, about 2:30 p. m., on Dec. 22, in which Dr. Shelp, the dentist, and Mr. Sprague nearly came to blows.

The petition states that the defendant did wilfully, wantonly and maliciously speak of and concerning the plaintiff certain false, defamatory and slanderous words, accusing him of being a thief, and then ordering him out of the restaurant. The plaintiff alleges he had entered the place to buy a sandwich for his employer, W. B. Shelp, and paid 10 cents for it, but before the sandwich was delivered the defendant made the alleged false accusations mentioned, retaining both the sandwich and the money paid for it.

Plaintiff went away and returned with a friend to ask for an explanation. Defendant repeated, it is alleged, that the boy was a thief, and that he had been stealing there often before. When Mr. Shelp arrived defendant threw the plaintiff two nickels, it is claimed, saying: "Here is your dime. Now get out. You are a thief, and don't you ever come in here again or in any other of my places."

Plaintiff states that these charges are false, and that they were heard by seventy-five or one hundred people.

Plaintiff is only 15 years old and is dependant largely upon his good name for a livelihood.

Both Mr. Shelp and a young lady employe, for whose use the sandwich was bought, said at the time that the boy had not been out of the office at any time on the day mentioned before he was sent to get this lunch for the young lady. The accusation was that Mottler had entered the place and eaten his own lunch some time before, as well as at other times.

NICE FOR FOOTPADS.

Nearly 500 Electric Lamps Were Not Lighted Saturday Night.

Street Lighting Inspector O'Reilly says that a large number of electric lamps were unlit Saturday and Sunday nights. Of the 2,100 lamps, 460 were dark and lusterless Saturday night. He does not know how many were out last night. As the average number of lamps reported "out" every night is about twenty-five or thirty, he is at a loss to understand why 460 were unlit Saturday night. He expects to hear from the illuminating companies at the end of the month, when the reductions are made in their bills.

LALLY'S ARREST.

A Desperate Highwayman Who Is Suspected of Murder.

Thomas Williams, alias Lally, arrested on Sunday night by Sergt. Fox and Officers Hoffman and Goetz on Clark avenue, near Fourth street, is charged in a warrant issued since his arrest with robbery in the first degree. Elijah M. Strauss of 322 Clark avenue is the prosecuting witness. He alleges that the prisoner on Saturday about midnight held him up near Fourth and Clark avenue and relieved him of a diamond pin valued at $250. Lally is also accused of robbing Michael Cusick of 704 Chouteau avenue of $16.30 on Friday night at Seventh and Gratiot streets.

The prisoner is also suspected of being implicated in the murder of Officer Edward Duddles of the Chicago Police Department last Thursday night. The officer was attracted by the cries of police to a house on Division street, Chicago, and arrived in time on the scene to meet two men emerging from the house loaded with plunder. The burglars drew revolvers and fired on the officer, who fell dead. The following day the police arrested Jack McGee, Jack Casey and Billy Roche in the house 16 Green street, on information furnished by two women. The prisoners suspected of the murder are the most desperate in the country, and Lally, who is arrested here, is one of their pals. It is said he was seen on the streets of Chicago and near the scene of the crime previous to the murder of the police officer, and that he afterward mysteriously disappeared, only to turn up here as a desperate diamond snatcher. The Chicago authorities have been notified of his arrest and an answer is expected momentarily. Detective Tom Kehoe of Chicago arrived here in connection with another case about 10 a. m. and he visited the holdover, where he saw Lally. He said afterward that the prisoner was suspected in Chicago of being a party to the murder of Officer Duddles. The fact that Lally tried to conceal his identity here by giving the name of Williams looks to the police as rather suspicious in itself. Detective Ziegler recognized Lally as one of Chicago's most desperate diamond robbers.

SPRING RACES ARRANGED.

Homing Club Selects Dates for Long-Distance Contests.

At the annual meeting of the Mound City Homing Pigeon Club H. H. Bushman was elected President; A. J. Repp, First Vice-President; A. H. Schopp, Second Vice-President; C. J. Sadler, Secretary and Treasurer; J. F. Hornfeld, treasurer of the race fund.

The following races were arranged to take place in the spring:

April 28, Piedmont, Mo., 107 miles; May 5, Poplar Bluff, Mo., 125 miles; May 12, Peach Orchard, Ark., 160 miles; May 19, Swifton, Ark., 202 miles; May 26, Alexander, Ark., 300 miles; June 1, Fulton, Ark., 402 miles.

These are the air line distances from these points to St. Louis. All the best birds owned by the members will take part.

Up to Date.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"You can't act a little bit," said the manager with brutal frankness. "If I didn't know what you were trying to do I would be totally unable to tell what you were driving at."

"It is evident, sir," replied the disappointed aspirant, "that you have not the least idea of modern art. I am an impressionist, sir."

PARISIAN CLOAK CO.,

N. E. Cor. Broadway and Washington Av.

There is going to be a radical change in our firm on **February First.** We have sold out several stocks in bulk. The

CLOAKS, FURS, MILLINERY AND GLOVES

Remain. We are now **Closing Them Out** by **February First** at

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY FIRE OR CLEARING SALE!

For Instance:

80 dozen Ladies' Fur Neck Scarfs, were $1.75, all you want at.... **39c**

140 Children's Sets, were $2.00, all go at.... **50c**

350 very fine Children's Sets, were $3.75, all go at.... **95c**

Take your pick of our

Finest Fur Sets

(Ladies'), costing from $18 to $35, as long as they last, only **$2.50**

$7.50 Jackets all go at **$3.75**

$10.00 Jackets all go at **5.75**

$15.00 Jackets all go at **7.50**

$18.00 Jackets all go at **9.75**

$22.50 Jackets all go at **10.50**

$25.00 Jackets all go at.... **$12.50**

$15.00 Broadcloth Capes (double) at.... **7.50**

$20.00 Marten-trimmed Capes at.... **10.50**

$25.00 Seal Plush Double Capes at.... **10.50**

$18.00 Fine French Capes at.... **7.50**

$25.00 Canada Seal Capes at.... **12.50**

$32.50 Baltic Seal Capes, genuine Marten collar and edge, at.... **16.75**

$40.00 Electric Seal Capes, Marten collar and edge, at.... **22.50**

$2.50 Fine Children's Cloaks all go at.... **1.00**

$3.75 Fine Children's Cloaks all go at.... **1.95**

$5.00 Fine Children's Cloaks all go at.... **2.50**

$6.00 Fine Children's Cloaks all go at.... **2.95**

$7.50 Fine Children's Cloaks all go at.... **$3.75**

$10.00 Fine Children's Cloaks all go at.... **5.00**

All Ages—No Rise.

SPECIALS

1,000 Jackets, worth $10.00, all you want at.... **$2.50**

200 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, were $18 and $20, all you want at.... **$7.50**

1,000 Muffs, were $2.25, all you want at.... **50c**

SEABROOKE HOT.

The Comedian Plays a Tragic Role at the Southern.

HIS VALET WAS BEING ROUGHLY HANDLED BY WAITERS.

The Actor Went to His Rescue and Subsequently Left the Hotel—The Valet Had An Important Message for Mr. Seabrooke and Was Refused Admission to the Dining-Room—Manager Lewis' Denial.

It is not often that the dining room of the Southern Hotel is the scene of a fracas or disturbance of any kind, but according to the accounts of several persons who claim to have been present at the time, the dull monotony of the breakfast hour at that hostelry was rudely broken last Friday. These gentlemen describe a decidedly stormy scene which they say took place at the entrance to the dining room at that time, and which is said to have been the direct cause that led Mr. Thos. Q. Seabrooke and wife to transfer their patronage immediately from the Southern to the Planters' Hotel. The story of the affair as afterwards told by Mr. Seabrooke himself appears to be about as follows:

The actor has a young negro servant, who acts as a sort of valet, and who accompanies Seabrooke on all of his travels. One of his duties is to bring the actor his mail every morning and at the same time receive any instructions that Seabrooke may have for him. During his stay here the negro had quarters outside of the hotel, but called there every morning carrying with him his employer's mail, which had been received at the theater. On Friday morning when he called with the mail as usual he was also the bearer of an important verbal message of a business nature.

STOPPED AT THE DOOR.

He was informed at the hotel that Mr. Seabrooke was then at breakfast. As the message he bore was important he at once ascended the stairs and attempted to enter the dining room and approach the table at which his employer together with his wife was sitting. The very idea of any colored person, no matter on what errand bent, daring to invade the sacred precincts of that part of the establishment was deemed by the stern head-waiter, who stood at the door, as little short of a sacrilege and he immediately barred the messenger's way. Explanations were useless; under no circumstances could he enter. The head waiter would cheerfully carry Mr. Seabrooke his letters and also condescend to become the bearer of the message, but the negro could enter the room only over his (the waiter's) dead body.

It was at this juncture that the fun is said to have occurred. Realizing the importance of the message he bore and believing that it would never do to transmit it to his employer by means of a third party, the negro attempted to pass the waiter by force. Whereupon that functionary is said to have seized violent hold upon the messenger and attempted to rudely eject him from the room. Several waiters are said to have rushed to their colleague's assistance and the commotion thus raised aroused the attention of the guests assembled in the room. On hearing the noise Mr. Seabrooke looked up and beholding his servant struggling with the waiters, he at once started to the rescue.

In jumping from his seat at the table his knee struck the table with such force as to overturn a cup of coffee, the contents of which were emptied into his lap. This misfortune did not have the tendency to put him in the best of humor.

On reaching the scene of the commotion Seabrooke soon rescued his servant from the grasp of the waiters and, on learning from him the cause of the trouble, he waxed exceeding wroth. The idea that the body servant of a guest of a hotel was not permitted to deliver an important message to his employer while the latter was at breakfast was more than he could stand, and without even waiting to finish his breakfast he is said to have proceeded to the office downstairs and, leaning across the counter, administered a terrible tongue-lashing to Manager H. C. Lewis, after which he asked for his bill and left the hotel.

MANAGER LEWIS' STATEMENT.

Manager Lewis was seen in regard to the Seabrooke version of the trouble and said: "The negro brought the letters to the door and handed them to the head waiter with a request that they be sent in. They were and Mr. Seabrooke read them. Later he met his negro servant outside and asked him why he had not delivered a certain message. The negro, to excuse himself, said that he was refused entrance to the dining room. This made Mr. Seabrooke mad and he did use some bad language and made the incident a cause for leaving the hotel. The real trouble, however, was about his dog."

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

EXCHANGE REPORT.

Annual Statement of Affairs by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange has issued its annual report showing the condition of the Exchange, its doings for the year 1894, and announcing the assessment for 1895. The last subject named is the first in the reports, and gives its assessment as $20 each.

The pecuniary condition of the association is set forth in detail, showing gross receipts of $59,950.71, and that, after meeting expenses, the sum of $12,000 was transferred to the real estate account, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of $1,126.12.

Among the various matters alluded to, the report says:

> When your board assumed office in January last, it took up the work connected with the contemplated improvements which had been so wisely planned and so successfully inaugurated by the board of 1893. The plans agreed upon by the former board were carried out with some few changes and additions, and the work completed in September. These improvements have, in the opinion of your board, added much to the beauty and conveniences of your building, and as far as they have been able to ascertain, have the approval of the members, with hardly an exception. The total sum expended during 1894 for these improvements was $158,937.05. Of this amount, $132,081.70 is properly chargeable to the new improvements voted for by the exchange, $20,254.15 to the necessary expense of new boilers and connections, and floor and ceiling of boiler room, and $6,601.20 to the changes in Dun & Co.'s room. This amount was chiefly paid out of a loan of $150,000 voted by the Exchange.
>
> It will be remembered that when the loan of $150,000 was made in December, 1893, there was a debt of $56,000 for balance of money borrowed to complete the payment for the property. The board very wisely determined to pay this obligation and save interest thereon, the amount so taken to be replaced as needed. As payments for the work became due your board authorized the President to borrow from time to time the money necessary to meet such obligations, and the sum of $55,000 was borrowed on demand notes, so that the indebtedness of the Exchange now is as follows: $150,000, loan for seven years from New York Life Insurance Co. $55,000, due on demand notes. The income from rentals for the past year was $47,348.67, the ordinary expenses $44,022.07, which would show a surplus of $3,326.60. Should the present year show the same results and the sum of $12,000 be available from current account, the debt could be decreased $15,000 during the year.
>
> At the beginning of the year the number of members upon our rolls was 2,807. The certificates of forty deceased members have been redeemed at $125 each, and 120 memberships were forfeited for non-payment of dues, leaving the present enrollment 2,647. Thirteen of the members whose certificates were redeemed died in 1893, and under the rules, the dues of 1894 were not required to be paid, which added to the number forfeited, makes 133 memberships on which dues of the present year were not collected, showing 2,674 as the number of paying members.

The report then goes on in detail to show the work done by the Exchange for the year, and refers to the anti-option resolutions, the Trans-Mississippi Congress, the steamship St. Louis, the pooling bill, the railroad strike and the grain inspection, in all of which the Exchange has taken an active interest. Distinguished visitors are also mentioned, among them being Gov. McKinley of Ohio and Gov. Hogg of Texas.

The death of President Harlow and Sidney R. Francis are also especially alluded to in the report.

Taken altogether the report is about as satisfactory as any issued in some years.

JUBILANT A. P. A.'S.

Demonstration at Independence When Judge Stone Was Seated.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Jan. 7.—The A. P. A.'s claim the credit of the election of John B. Stone as presiding judge of the County Court, and this morning they made a demonstration in the court-room at Independence when Stone was sworn in.

The room was thronged with many A. P. A. sympathizers, and as J. Mack Peacock, an Independence lawyer, walked up the aisle with an American flag over his arm, the crowd cheered lustily.

With the words: "This is the first time a session of the County Court has been held over the American flag," Peacock placed the banner over the bench, in front of Judge Stone, and there it remained until court adjourned.

Clear the Track.

The President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association wires as follows:

Gust. Hoeber, Manager, St. Louis: New business in 1894 exceeds eighty-one million dollars. Congratulations and thanks for your assistance. Our motto for 1895 is one hundred millions.

E. B. HARPER, President.

New York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The Word for It.

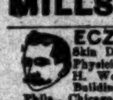
From the Washington Star.

"And so he has succeeded in getting engaged to the heiress?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Parvie New. "He is now her affianced."

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

SCALES, SAFES, TRUCKS, MILLS, Etc. Standard Scale and Fixtures Co. 821 N. Third St. Louis.



ECZEMA, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Skin Diseases and Facial Blemishes removed. Regular Physicians. Consultation free; office or letter. John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, Union Trust Building, St. Louis. Branches in New York, Boston, Phila., Chicago. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

NOT IN THE COMBINE. LANGAN LIVERY CO. See rates: finest carriages. Theater trips, $2.50; depot, $1.50; party calls, $3.50; funerals, $4. Tel. 7,545. Cor. 34th and Locust sts.

DEATHS.

HIRSCHFELD—On Jan. 5, 1895, Mary Elizabeth Hirschfeld, beloved mother of Mrs. Lizzie Kelley (nee Hirschfeld), August Hirschfeld and Mrs. Minnie Jende (nee Hirschfeld), aged 88 years.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from residence, No. 1934 Morgan street. Friends [illegible] respectfully invited to attend.

STROH—Jan. 6, 1895, [illegible] Frank Stroh, beloved son of Phil[illegible], nee Schneides, aged 18 years 9 months.

The funeral takes place from the residence, 1543 South Second street, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WEBER—On Monday, Jan. 7, at 7:30 a. m., at residence, 1941 O'Fallon, Christina Weber, nee Bauch, aged 33 years 5 months, beloved wife of Otto Weber.

Funeral Wednesday 1:30 p. m., from residence of Mr. David Gier, 1621 Knapp st. Friends invited.

WOCHNER—On Jan. 7, at 6:30 a. m., our beloved brother, Nicholas A. Wochner, aged 35 years.

Funeral from residence of his brother-in-law, F. B. Osterholt, 1834½ Papin street, at 2 p. m., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Marriage Licenses.

Joseph Bruner	830 Geyer avenue
Mary B. Pecanka	2025 South Eleventh
Sebastian Peter	1911 College avenue
Elizabeth Vogel	Queen avenue
Frank Griesedieck	4203A Cook avenue
Lulu Walter	1931 South Compton avenue

Standing Up for His Rights.

From the New York Press.

"Have you had your gas burning all night?" asked the chambermaid, addressing Mr. Cloverbloom.

"Yep," replied that gentleman, as he donned his wide-brimmed felt preparatory to going down stairs.

"Then I'll have to report it at the office," returned the girl as she tripped away.

"It seems," said the clerk, as he made out Mr. Cloverbloom's bill, "it seems that you kept your light burning all night; we'll have to charge for extra gas burned."

"I'll be swiilgozzled if you do," said Mr. Cloverbloom.

"Why not?" asked the clerk.

"Look here, young feller, I'm not going to pay for extra gas when you give directions to keep it burning."

"We what?"

"Give directions to keep it burning. Hain't you got the sign up there, 'Don't blow out the gas?'"

Lost the Race.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The race horse fell and the jock went down
With the horse on top of him;
And when they dragged him out he said:
"It's a horse on me, by Jim."

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

Could Be Believed.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Doctor: "Is the patient dead yet?"

Nurse: "He says he isn't, but he has such a reputation for lying that I really believe he is."

Down With the Grip

Means much for a person who is debilitated, weakened, run down by overwork, worry or impure and impoverished blood. It means a long siege of sickness, great weakness and slow convalescence. Keep

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

your blood pure and your whole system in vigorous condition with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you needn't fear the grip. Hood's prevents sickness.

After Dinner, take Hood's Pills to prevent fullness, distension, nausea, sour stomach.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS.

Daily—Per Copy	1 Cent
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DELIVERED BY CARRIER.	
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Daily and Sunday—Per Week	10 Cents
Daily—Per Month (Week Days)	26 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month	45 Cents
BY MAIL.	
Daily—Per Month	26 Cents
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Parts of a year in proportion.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive street,
St. Louis, Mo.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	4085
Business Office	4084

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC—"A Gaiety Girl."
GRAND—Stuart Robson.
HAGAN—Joseph Murphy.
HAVLIN'S—"A Green Goods Man."
POPE'S—Continuous Show.
STANDARD—Grenier Specialty Company.
MATINEES TO-MORROW.
STANDARD—Grenier Specialty Company.

The standing question in the House at Jefferson City: "What's de Ole Man's opinion?"

The purchaser of a copy of the Post-Dispatch who pays more than 1 cent is "held up" by a padrone.

If Thomas Reed can work his manual off on all the Legislatures his boom may be considerably freshened.

Mr. Carnegie's reduction of wages may make trouble for some poor men, but will not his library fund fatten?

The nearest approach to agreement on the currency question is the decision of the St. Louis bankers to disagree.

One way to make times better is to give the great and growing city of St. Louis a good afternoon train service.

More and more convincing testimony of the atrocities of the Japanese at Port Arthur is reaching the civilized world.

As Gov. Waite says, the Cleveland Administration "lies crushed and bleeding." It might be added that Waite himself is somewhat disfigured.

When the lower house of the State Legislature meets an unexpected question will it adjourn to get Boss Filley's instructions?

Does Nebraska send Railroad Attorney Thurston to the Senate to help beat the Government out of the money due it from the Pacific railroads?

It is to be hoped that Senator Hill will have better success in leading the Democrats in the Senate than he had with the Democrats in New York.

Among the good things that may be said of Congressman Post of Illinois, just dead, is that he did not cram the Congressional Record with orations.

Those members of the Legislature who assert that they elected Benjamin Franklin Russell are talking nonsense. B. F. R. arrived at eminence by his own "invincible tread."

The courtesy of the Senate appears to have been directed to the keeper of the Senate restaurant, and as in some other cases of senatorial courtesy, the Government has been very much imposed upon.

Any doctor having anything to tell that is worth telling ought to tell it to the press. And so with every other profession. Aren't we getting toward a new century, and the one that is to spread the most enlightenment?

Americans in Japan are begging that the United States shall be given all the facts in regard to Japanese policy, in order that the treaty by which the lives, liberty and property of Americans are placed in jeopardy may not be confirmed.

John Burns wisely advised the Anarchists. He says: "By force you will accomplish only your own ruin. You will be beaten hand over fist by those you seek to overthrow." In a country where suffrage is universal, resorts to force must necessarily be unpopular.

"The troops are drunk with egotism and the nation follows blindly," says Mr. Creelman, writing of the Japanese. It may not take the Japanese long to conclude that, having so easily whipped a nation of 400,000,000, they are competent to subdue all creation.

Boss Filley should go to Jefferson City and open up a branch of his Mosque. It may be that his legislators are all supplied with free passes, but they should be closer to "De Ole Man," lest hitches and delays shall occur in consequence of his remoteness.

The Republican Governor of California, whose term has not yet expired, has appointed to the office of Police Commissioner one of the largest owners of gambling games and saloons in San Francisco. Evidently reform movements have not begun to sway things on the Pacific Coast.

Before the Chinese Emperor will sue for peace, Li Hung Chang must formally confess that he cannot defend Pekin, and, when that confession is made, off goes the head of the famous Chinese statesman. Under these circumstances a little delay in closing the war is not remarkable.

Supt. Byrnes made his money by tips from Gould and Vanderbilt, while Inspector Williams reaped profits from lots in Japan. It is fortunate that Byrnes and Williams were not interrogated first. The other officials would then have had explanations, too, and even the one who took the peaches might have gone free.

"GUNNING FOR BIG GAME."

In an interview on the subject of intimidation at the polls and election frauds, Gov. Stone is quoted as saying:

Rascality in elections in both St. Louis and Kansas City shall be stopped. I propose that the votes in those two cities shall be cast without intimidation, and counted as cast, if I have to discharge every Police Commissioner and every policeman in the two cities.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the Republican organ of this city, which vilified Gov. Stone as a partner in election fraud schemes before the election, asserts that the Governor is in earnest and is determined to do all in his power to punish election rascality. "Gov. Stone, it is understood," he writes, "is gunning exclusively for big game on the theory that this is the quickest way to end the disgrace."

This has the right ring, and Gov. Stone's theory is the correct one. Unless the big game is caught the result will not be worth the chase. But it takes strong, fearless and persistent effort to catch the big game. In this city the influential offenders have a strong pull for protection, but they can be bagged if all the forces for the enforcement of law, from the Governor down, unite for that purpose.

The big offenders must be punished if every official who stands in the way has to be punished.

A FAR-FETCHED OBJECTION.

Chauncey Depew is a railroad man first and a patriot afterwards. He is now denouncing as fools the framers of the new constitution of his State because it forbids free passes. He says:

"Suppose a riot were to break out or a fire should occur in a small town on the line of our road where there is no fire department and application were made to us to carry people to that town in discharge of their duty free. We could not do it, because, as the matter now stands, we would be punished for a misdemeanor."

It is very sad if the new constitution works this hardship. In case of conflagrations, however, might not some arrangement be made to have the transportation the people need attended to without violation of law or the prosecution of railroads? Does Dr. Depew really think that a practice which has resulted in wholesale abuse and corruption should be maintained to meet rare and extraordinary emergencies? The State could well afford to pay fares in such cases in order to enforce so wholesome a law as that embodied in New York's new constitution.

REGISTRATION BILLS.

The fact that Boss Filley has prepared an election reform bill for his legislative mill in Jefferson City should not discourage the Citizens' Safety Committee from proceeding with their plans for the revision of the registration laws.

There is no doubt that Mr. Filley is eminently qualified to point out the weak spots in our registration and election laws. He has had them thoroughly tested in the course of his career as a political boss. His bill, therefore, may be of value in shaping the law which is to stand on the statute books.

But while the Filley bill will have right of way in the Republican House, its source is not calculated to inspire popular confidence in its merits nor to attract enthusiastic support from the Democratic majority in the Senate. The Legislature cannot afford to accept, without careful consideration, an election bill drawn up by a notorious political boss who is known to spare no means of achieving partisan success. There are points in the outline of the bill made public which do not commend themselves to independent judgment.

The Legislature should have the benefit of a non-partisan, careful investigation and of unbiased judgment. The measure which it adopts should be comprehensive and sound in every part and designed solely to shut off all manner of rascality in all parties.

TWO NEEDED BOARDS.

Gov. Stone's recommendations concerning a Board of Pardons and a Board of Immigration call for favorable consideration from the State Legislature.

The need of a Board of Pardons, which, as the Governor sensibly suggests, may also serve as a Board of Penitentiary Inspectors, is shown by the statement that over 1,000 applications for pardon are now pending. If the Governor of the State gives even the most superficial attention to the applications for executive clemency presented to him, he would have no time for anything else. He cannot give the applications the attention they should receive in order to arrive at just conclusions. The result is that the pardoning power is a source of constant worry to the Governor and is necessarily exercised in a haphazard manner least favorable to justice.

It is most creditable to Missouri that its growth has been so remarkable without the aid of any special officer or bureau charged with the duty of promoting immigration. But the State's progress might have been far more wonderful with an active bureau pushing its interests. No opportunity to increase the wealth and desirable population of the State should be neglected, and a well-organized Bureau of Immigration could find a broad field of usefulness.

"The Southern Trade" of this city has two striking illustrations. One is "Winter in the North" and the other is "Winter in the South." In the North, the streams are closed, the locomotives blocked, and over an inexpressibly bleak landscape the snow is falling. Less than a half-dozen persons are in sight, and they are carrying snow shovels. In the South, the sun is shining gloriously, the locomotives are puffing, the laden steamer has just come in, and wagons and carriages are moving about, while a large manufactory, with no snow on the roof, is doing its great work. It has always been a matter of wonder that people will endure an inhospitable climate and live a life of continuous inconvenience when a better one, within a day's ride, is offered them. The best of all climates is that of Missouri, which is neither too cold nor too warm.

The workingmen who voted for Gov. Rich of Michigan are much edified by a passage in his inaugural message which reads: "Capital is sensitive, and it may be questioned whether the very means employed by labor organizations to increase wages does not in the end have the opposite effect in causing capital to seek investment in some other line which does not require the employment of labor." Possibly, when Gov. Rich wrote this sage observation he had his mind on the new bond issues, and he may have been more desirous of directing the attention of capital to those investments than of warning labor against organizing.

The sad case of Newfoundland is one of the most remarkable of this or any other time. The spectacle of an insolvent government carrying with it in a plunge to ruin the whole people whose entire commercial organization has been wrecked is remarkable. It is interesting to note that one of the causes, if not the chief cause, of this wreck was the attempt to make the government the instrument and source of prosperity. The way out of the difficulty is a puzzling problem, but meanwhile the paramount consideration is the supply of food to suffering thousands.

Perhaps the currency problem, the sugar differential, and all other important matters, ought to be set aside for a few weeks until it can be determined whether foreign ambassadors should first make social calls upon Justices of the Supreme Court or Justices of the Supreme Court should make first calls upon the ambassadors. It is true that the ambassadors are a gaudy lot, but who says the mother hubbards of the Justices are not as striking, in their way, as the habiliments of the ambassadors?

The wife of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Colorado voted against him. This is sufficient evidence of the complete departure of man's authority and influence in States where women have the ballot. It is not surprising to hear that a woman votes against her husband's cherished principles; but what kind of a helpmeet is she when he is running for office and she votes for the other man?

Our gaudy Runyon was enthusiastically greeted by Emperor William at the reception of the Diplomatic Corps. So long as we have Runyon at Berlin to represent our grandeur it is of no consequence whether Germany buys our beef and pork or not.

Chief Eagle Houston's crap game is so often interrupted that it looks as if he will have to give it up. It is strange that Eph's political friends do not find something for him in city or State appointments now that Missouri has been "redeemed."

The citizen of Elmira who has slept for six years was a watchman. When a watchman gets into the habit of sleeping all night, there is always a chance that he may get to sleeping all day, too.

It is to be hoped that the report that ghosts are setting fire to property may not lead the insurance companies to raise rates. Even a shade higher figures would be harmful.

Mohammed he went to the mountain,
 And there came of it nothing of ill;
And so it may be with our Grover,
 Who has just made his way to the Hill.

It cannot be that the capacious ice house to be built at Gray Gables, holding enough ice to supply all the summer residents, has anything to do with a third term.

The Michigan schoolmaster who kissed all his young lady pupils has been dismissed, but there is no denying that many another pedagogue envies him.

It is folly to grieve over the destruction of orange crops or any other sort of crops so long as we have with us the chrysanthemum crop.

The Dixon Echo, in becoming an independent paper, should have changed its name. An independent paper cannot be an echo.

It appears from the record of Steve Elkins that he did a good deal of skinning before he went into the fur seal venture.

Thunder Hawk, an Indian murderer, has hanged himself with a towel. For an Indian, this is appalling proximity to soap.

Perhaps Clairvoyant Pat Long ought to be called in to see what kind of a currency bill is to finally come from Washington.

Col. Breckinridge's audiences are so small that he might well decorate each auditor with a silver medal.

Thurston and Elkins, Elkins and Thurston,
Which of the two, O say, is the worst 'un?

The man without a currency plan must feel his miserable loneliness these days.

Mr. Boutelle's gayety was somewhat dimmed when he tackled Bourke Cochran.

Put the giver of bribes in stripes and the bribee will soon fade away.

Any turning down of Tubbs is a turning down of the colored man.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Any plainly written letter, not exceeding 150 words and containing information, suggestion, complaint or comment fit for publication, will be given a place under this head, if accompanied by the writer's name and address as a private guarantee of good faith.

Skating on the Post-Dispatch Lake.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Why is it the Post-Dispatch lake at Forest Park is not kept in better condition for lovers of skating? There is no accommodation whatever. I think it would be a good plan for the Lindell Railway Company to put a few benches around the edges of the lake, and about one dozen headlights would be an improvement. If the Lindell Railway cannot afford it what's the matter with buying benches and employing two or three of the many idle men, and paying for it out of the balance the Post-Dispatch still has (which I understand is about $5,000) to keep this lake in good condition for skating, as this is the only place we North side and West End people have to go to?

VANDEVENTER AVENUE.

(The Lindell is making big money out of the lake and can afford to do something for the skaters it carries. That $5,000 will be expended to employ men out of work.—Ed.)

Swag-Bellied Policemen.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Your report last Friday of the attack on two ladies near Union Station is not surprising. The policemen on duty out there are nearly all such heavy, purse-gutted fellows that they could not run to protect a woman if they wanted to.

HENRY STACK.

AT THE THEATERS.

Mr. Robson in "Leap Year" at the Grand—Other Houses.

Stuart Robson came back to the Grand last night, after a year's absence, and was heartily greeted in Buckstone's amusing old comedy, "Leap Year," in which he assumed the part of Dionysius Dimple. The humorous peculiarities of this individual, who is quite as eccentric as his name would indicate, give this falsetto-voiced comedian ample scope for the indulgence of his peculiar style of acting. While Robson is always Robson, no matter what character he may be portraying, he is also always very finished in the details of his work and is undeniably funny.

The comedy is an old-fashioned affair, which deals with the leap year prerogatives of woman in selecting a husband. It was produced here last year by Mr. Robson, and met with such success that this season it is comprising the major portion of his week's engagement. The performance, as now given, is more finished than before, Mrs. Robson especially having improved her characterization of Sarah O'Leary. Her Irish dialect is particularly good. Sarah O'Leary is an educated Irish woman of good family, and the suggestion of Celtic origin which this actress imparts to the character by means of a faint brogue is the right thing in the right place. Mrs. Robson seems larger this year than ever, and her obtrusive gowns add greatly to this effect.

Miss Grace Franklin Lynch, a former pupil of John W. Norton, assumed the role of Mrs. Flowerby. She is a handsome woman, but, as yet, she does not show the talent necessary for so prominent a part. Her laughter in the scene where she starts to confide her love affair with her butler to Mrs. O'Leary is so artificial that it positively grates on the ears.

Mr. Wooderson, as Sir Solomon Solus, was very amusing; and the rest of the cast is efficient. "Leap Year" will hold the boards until Wednesday evening, when "She Stoops to Conquer" will be put on.

FARCE-COMEDY AT HAVLIN'S.

Melodrama, with its heroic heroes and tearful heroines, was chased away from Havlin's yesterday by a fat German comedian, named Paul Dresser, and a company of merrymakers. The weapon with which this was done was a farce-comedy, by Dresser himself, entitled "A Green Goods Man." It is a unique affair, giving in minutest detail the workings of the counterfeit-money confidence man in fleecing his victims. It throws in a few touches of satire on the condition of New York politics, a great deal of singing and dancing, and, altogether, makes a pleasing entertainment.

Dresser was seen in his familiar character of a fat German. He has always been a taking fellow with is audiences, and yesterday the climax of approbation was reached when he pushed his 250 pounds, or more, of obesity onto the center of the stage, attired as a skirt dancer. The rest of the company is strong enough to hold up the star—and this is saying a great deal.

THE IRISH DRAMA.

"Shaun Rhue" was presented yesterday at the Hagan by Joseph Murphy, the old-time Irish actor, to two splendid houses. He has not been seen here in two years, and his reception after his long absence was flattering. Mr. Murphy is one of the wealthiest men on the stage, and he has made his money by his delineations of Irish character. "Shaun Rhue" is one of these half-merry, half-pathetic portrayals of Irish life, which find great favor with the play-goers. On Tuesday night it will be supplanted by "Kerry Gow," which, in turn, will give way to "The Donagh," on Thursday night.

THE ACROBATIC NELSONS.

The largest audience of the season gathered at Hopkins' Pope's Theater yesterday. The acrobatic family, the Nelsons, was the feature. When they made their appearance, they were greeted with rounds of applause. Their act is something phenomenal. The smallest one of the family is only 7 years of age. "The Wages of Sin" was the play. Malcolm Williams, as George Brand, a curate; Gus Weinberg, as Ned Drummind, and Miss Morse, as Ruth Hope, deserve special commendation.

In the olio, Schaeffer and Monti, vocalists; Harry Budworth, monologue artist; the Fergusons; Rajan, equilibrist; Willie Russell, the boy soprano; Hall and Mendell, and Miss May Gline, and a number of others, made up a strong combination.

THE STANDARD'S STRONG BILL.

Grenier's Lyceum Vaudeville Company was the attraction at the Standard yesterday, and a bill of unusual excellence was presented. Annie Whitney sang several songs very nicely—and, what's more, in response to repeated demands for "After the Ball," she had the courage to tell the audience that she would sing it to-night. Post and Clinton did a good sketch turn, and Frank Latona, the musical tramp, made his usual hit. The dancing of the strongly-featured Edwina was unusually daring. The way in which she manipulated those skirts of hers was very inspiring.

"A GAIETY GIRL."

The New York and London success, "A Gaiety Girl," opens at the Olympic to-night. If the attraction keeps up its record, the Olympic will have one of the biggest weeks of the season.

A GRAIN OF TRUTH.

Henri Dumay's Comedy by Washington University Students.

The Myrtle and Maroon Dramatic Club of Washington University, under the auspices of an Advisory Board of members of the faculty, will present a comedy in four acts, by Mr. Henri Dumay of Washington University, entitled "A Grain of Truth," at the Germania Theater on January 17, 1895, at 8 o'clock.

The Myrtle and Maroon Dramatic Club was organized by the students of the Washington University at the beginning of last fall, and is composed at present of about thirty members. The object of the club, which is most worthy, is to stimulate interest in the study and performance of the drama.

The life of the new club has started under most excellent auspices, and among its patronesses are found the names of some of the best known society leaders of St. Louis.

The play that will be given Jan. 17 is a very clever comedy, written by one of the professors of the university, and is a keen and sharp criticism of the ideas of some American parents in regard to international marriages of American girls with titled-born foreigners.

FOR A RECEIVER.

Application of Manager Allison of the Northwestern Cordage Works.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—Samuel Allison, until a few weeks ago manager of the Northwestern Cordage Works in this city, to-day filed a petition for the company, alleging that it was insolvent. He says the works are mortgaged for $125,000, and that the assets are held at $300,000, but are not worth over $70,000. The officers of the company tell a different story, and the trouble seems to be a difference of opinion among the stockholders.

Rumsey's Answer.

Lewis H. Rumsey says he will enter a general denial to the charges brought against him by his wife, Julia A. Rumsey, in her suit for divorce and alimony, and claims that he will file a cross-bill, which, he says, will contain charges which she will find it difficult to answer.

He alleges that his wife frequented the races and the company of sporting men; that she tried to deprive him of his property. All the property he owns, he states, is the house at 2938 Dickson street, which has a $3,500 mortgage on it.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

FROM THE NOTE BOOKS.

Interesting Incidental Sketches of the Daily Work of Newsgathering.

CONDUCTOR AND DRUMMER.—Two men who appeared to be a drummer for a wholesale house and a country merchant boarded a car at Union Station, and the rural visitor made haste to present a $5 bill to the conductor for the fare.

"Jump off and get change," said the conductor.

The countryman looked helplessly at the drummer, who had passed on to the front seat, and was fingering in his vest pocket for a dime. He turned in time to hear the conductor repeat his order to the countryman. He hurried to the rescue with the correct change, and then took the conductor severely to task.

"Have you the right to tell a man to get off and have a bill changed?"

"The regulations do not say we can do it, but I have not more than $3 in change."

"Don't you know that a $5 bill is legal tender money of the United States and must be accepted in payment of all debts?"

"But the city ordinances only require us to carry $3 in change."

"Do you mean to set the city ordinances above the statutes of the United States?"

The conductor was good tempered and the drummer was sharp, but not acrimonious. Therefore they finished their controversy without coming to blows.

A HINT FROM A HORSE.—Dick is a horse, and a pet. Dick works at Sixth and Market, revolving cars for the Green Line. Dick is fond of bread, and a waiter in a restaurant across the way has been in the habit of giving him a half-loaf every night before beginning work. Last night the waiter was tardy. Dick walked over to the front of the chop-house and neighed eloquently. There was no response. A portable sign stood near the curb. Dick took it in his teeth and planted his forefeet in the doorway. The sign bore the words: "Supper now ready." He was fed.

REAL CHEAP.—"Have you got any cane pipe stems?"

An individual of woe-begone appearance addressed a clerk in an East Side store, receiving an affirmative reply.

"How do you sell them?"

"Ten for a nickel."

"But I haven't got a nickel."

"I'll sell you two for a cent if you want them."

"But I haven't got a cent."

"Then why do you ask the price?"

"I thought perhaps you might give me one if they were real cheap."

He got one.

ONE HEAD ENOUGH.—The pastor of a Catholic church with a large congregation preached a brief but pointed New Year sermon. He said: "My dearly beloved brethren, there is an old saying that two heads are better than one, but you will find, on New Year morning, and on every other morning in the year, that one head is better than two."

PINKERTON DETECTIVES.

The Relation They Bear to State and Municipal Police.

The following questions are answered at length as the information given is not generally known:

Editor Post-Dispatch:

Have the men employed by the Pinkerton Agency as night patrolmen in the different cities got the same authority that the police of such sities have?

In any city where there is a Pinkerton night patrol employed are they under the control of the State and are they not paid directly by the Pinkerton Agency and not through the police department of such city?

Can a man employed as a Pinkerton night patrolman arrest a man without a warrant unless they catch a man in the act of committing crime?

Can they arrest a man on suspicion, same as an officer employed by the city or State, and are they in any instance paid by the city or State in which they patrol? Please answer to settle a dispute between

TWO CONSTANT READERS.

Answer to "Two Constant Readers."—First. The law in the different States is not uniform as to police power. In Illinois there is no Metropolitan Police law, and the "Pinkerton Agency" may be incorporated in that State and authorized to perform certain functions in relation to protection of life and property, which may include the power to arrest upon view of a misdemeanor committed, or upon a warrant properly issued by a committing magistrate.

In St. Louis, Mo., the Metropolitan Police law of the State is in vogue, and the Pinkerton-Thiel employes have no power or authority exceeding the power or authority of any ordinary citizen to make an arrest, unless such employe is appointed as a special or private policeman by the Board of Police Commissioners and sworn as such by the President or Vice-President of the board.

Second. Query No. 2 is answered by the answer to the first query, except that the pay of private policemen is not chargeable to the city or State.

Third. The answer to that query is "No!" It may be qualified, however, by stating that the Court of last resort in this State has intimated that police officers exercising authority under the Metropolitan law, in vogue in Kansas City, and St. Louis, by virtue of the inferred authority in the act creating the Board of Police Commissioners may, in certain emergencies, arrest for a misdemeanor without having seen the offense committed. Outside of these two cities in this State, the answer is "No!" and that is the law in all the States recognizing the English common law, where no statutory law to the contrary, is enacted.

Fourth. The Pinkerton employe in this State unless commissioned by the Board of Police Commissioners in this City or Kansas City, Mo., occupy the same position that any ordinary citizen does as to the power to make arrests; and that is that a citizen who has reason to believe that a felony has been committed may arrest the person he suspects of having committed the felony, but if he does make the arrest he does it at his own peril. The suspicion must be well founded, not a mere guess or conjecture, but such a suspicion that would lead a reasonably sensible, prudent and careful man to believe that a felony had been committed; and that the person suspected committed the offense. If the suspicion was not well-founded the person arresting or causing the arrest may be prosecuted for civil damages for malicious arrest and false imprisonment. If an officer of the law makes an unwarranted or unauthorized arrest he may be prosecuted in addition to this civil liability for oppression in office.

SNAP SHOTS AT HOME AFFAIRS.

Denny Devoy is "making war" on Jere Fruin, say the Jefferson City dispatches. A politician says it reminds him of the attack of the tse-tse on the elephant.

Couldn't the Smoke Abatement Association distribute the announcement of its plans with the same impartiality which the sombre smoke shows?

Seabrooke, whose efforts to elevate the stage are inseparably connected in the public mind with trade and advertising, is very proud of his Irish dialect. He has reason to be. None other like it is spoken anywhere on the face of the globe.

Julius Caesar missed a great many good things. He never licked a postage stamp. He never swore at a telephone. He never saw Annie Rooney. He never heard Nat Frank squeal. He never caught a mail.

GRIP BACK AGAIN.

New York Physicians Have Found It in Mild Form.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The grip is once more giving New York doctors insomnia. Dr. John H. Girdner last night, who has made a study of the grip, said:

"Yes, it is certainly back again, as many of my patients can certify, but it is not nearly so serious as it was the first year it came. Doctors have decided it is caused by a germ, but the germ is not yet identified."

Strike at Homestead Broken.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—The 119-inch mill at the Homestead works is working to-day and the strike at that place is broken. The mass meeting proposed for yesterday was not held. A crowd of 400 gathered but there were no speeches.

All the furnaces at the Edgar Thompson works at Braddock were also working and the steel mill will resume to-morrow in all departments.

WHAT-NOT CORNER.

MEN OF MARK.

Jules Verne only makes $5,000 a year out of his romances. His publishers make the rest of the pile.

The theory that there is a relation between earthquakes and magnetic disturbances is declared to be absurdly unfounded by Prof. Milne, the earthquake expert.

Sardou has promised to write a new play for Jane Hading, who is about to leave the Comedie Francaise for the Gymnase company.

Perhaps one of the most pleasant and reminiscent souvenirs of M. Carnot has been received by his widow. It is a tasteful coronal in silver to lay upon the murdered President's grave, and it was contributed by the people of Sebastopol, who remembered Carnot when he was fighting against them.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles is the great Indian fighter of the American army. He has conducted every campaign against the redskins during the last fourteen years.

The real estate of Dr. Herz, of Panama Canal notoriety, has been sold and realized 1,348,000 francs.

TOO LATE.

Joy stood upon my threshold mild and fair,
With lilies in her hair.
I bade her enter as she turned to go,
And she said "No."

Fortune once halted at my ruined porch,
And lit it with her torch;
I asked her fondly, "Have you come to stay?"
She answered, "Nay."

Fame robed in spotless white before me came;
I longed her kiss to claim;
I told her how her presence I revered.
She disappeared!

Love came at last—how pure, how sweet!
With roses at her feet.
I begged her all her bounty to bestow—
She answered, "No."

Since then Joy, Fortune, Love and Fame
Have come my soul to claim;
I see them smiling everywhere,
But do not care.

FRANCIS S. SALTUS.

MOTHS DON'T LIKE GREEN STUFF.

It is a common belief among women that the moth will not attack any green material, and many of them make it a point to buy stuffs of green dye whenever the color is not incompatible with the purpose for which the material is intended. Green dyes often contain arsenic, and that may account for the antipathy of the moth to the color.

FLIGHT OF MODEL FLYING MACHINE

The solution of the problem of air navigation is not only possible, says Professor Boltzmann, the eminent Vienna physicist, but very likely in the near future. A small model of a dynamic flying machine constructed by Herr Kress, the inventor, was recently set in motion in the hall of the German Naturalists' Society, and is reported to have flown rapidly like a bird up to the gallery. The results achieved by Mr. Hiram Maxim, Prof. Wellner of Vienna and Herr Otto Lilienthal of Berlin, must, Prof. Boltzmann considers, finally lead to a complete solution of this interesting problem. In his opinion the air-screw apparatus has most chance of success.

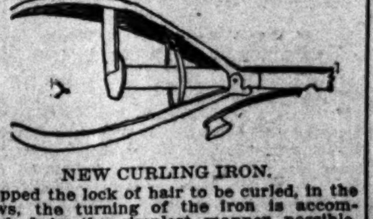
TROLLY FENDERS RESOLUTION.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has vetoed the resolution of the City Council requiring the street railways of the city to adopt and use such car fenders as should prove satisfactory to a special commission composed of seven members.

EASY WORKING CURLING IRON.

A Strand of Hair Rolls Around It by Simple Pressure.

A pair of curling irons with many strong points of excellence have just been brought out by an English firm. The jaws are opened by means of the small lever projecting, as shown in the accompanying illustration, which is worked by a finger or thumb independently of the grasp upon the main handles of the appliance. Having



NEW CURLING IRON.

gripped the lock of hair to be curled, in the jaws, the turning of the iron is accomplished in the simplest manner possible. The longer arm of the iron passes through acollar on the lower part of the main handle and terminates in a pin, which works in a strut projecting from the same. On the upper part of the handle, which hinges, is fixed a ratchet which engages on a suitable pinion on the spindle. By simply squeezing the two arms together, the tongs are caused to make a revolution on their own axis, and so curl the hair. It will be evident that with very little practice the operation is performed very rapidly, without the tiring process of turning the wrist, and without the necessity of reheating the iron.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

In 1890 the United States had over 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wire.

At present there are almost an even 1,000 submarine telegraph cables with 89,000 miles of wire.

In 1873 the complete success of water gas as an illuminant was made apparent.

The cultivated lands of the United States only occupy 289 acres out of each 1,000.

In 1300 splinters dipped in oil were used in England and France to furnish light for guests to their rooms.

The French claim that gas-making was invented by Lebon, in 1802, who made gas by the dry distillation of wood.

Between 1846 and 1876 scores of patents for producing electric light were taken out in almost every country in Europe.

SIX LITTLE JOKES.

Indianapolis Journal—"A fellow don't know what to do," complained Tommy. "The kids that maw wants me to play with their mothers don't want 'em to play with me."

Cleveland Plaindealer—Hetty Green complains that conspirators want to kill her. Why not let them go ahead, Hatty? Look at the board bill you might save.

Fliegende Blaetter — Merchant: "Clerk, why do you leave that yardstick lying in the sun? Didn't you learn in school that heat expands bodies?"

Cincinnati Tribune — "Whatever made Thompson go into the ice business?" "He got converted to the idea that we follow our original occupations in the next world."

Indianapolis Journal—"Going to the masquerade?" "No; got no costume." "In that case I would advise you to go as Li Hung Chang."

New York Weekly—Patron (to laundryman): "John, how did it happen that the Japanese killed so many Chinamen in that last battle?" John: "Notee know. Mayee bigee rain makes bad russes."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Miss L. B. Freeman of New York has one of the largest and best collections of autographs, notes, letters and photographs in the country.

After Victor Hugo's death more than 10,000 isolated verses were found written on small slips of paper. He used to write incessantly, even while dressing himself in the morning.

The only woman chemist in Paris is a Vassar girl, Miss Ida Welt. She has distinguished herself at the University of Geneva and at the University of Paris.

Lady Henry Somerset knows very little about the luxury of rest. She is an indefatigable worker in every good cause she is interested, and her interest means practical help. During the last year she held 115 meetings and twenty-seven conferences. She traveled over 8,000 miles and spoke in twenty counties to about 200,000 people.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, it is said, will soon visit this country. She is coming with her husband, who proposes to lecture here on art and artists.

WITHIN.

From Harper's Magazine.

To fail in finding gifts and still to give,
 To count all trouble ease, all loss as gain,
To learn in dying as a self to live—
 This dost thou do and seek thy joy in pain!
Rejoice that not unworthy thou art found
 For love to touch thee with his hand divine;
Put off thy shoes, thou art on holy ground;
 Thou standest on the threshold of his shrine.
 But canst thou wait in patience, make no sign,
And where in power thou fail'st—oh, not in will—
 See sore need served by other hands than thine,
And other hands the dear desires fulfill,
Hear others gain the thanks that thou wouldst win,
Yet be all joy! Then thou hast entered in.

ANOTHER BIG TELESCOPE.

The optical department of Dr. Schott's works at Jena, Germany, is at present occupied with the casting of an objective for an astronomical telescope, which is to be, when finished, the largest lens in the world. According to the American Manufacturer, its diameter will be about 43 1-3 inches—or 5 inches more than the one at the Lick Observatory. The lens weighs about 2,000 pounds, rough cast, and will cost, when finished, about $45,000.

STEEL BILLIARD BALLS.

Some cast-steel billiard balls have been made by Mr. Peter Ostberg of Stockholm, Sweden. They are of the same weight as ordinary ivory balls, of the same size and cost about 8 shillings each, or about one-quarter the cost of ivory balls. The castings are made with a core, the holes being afterwards plugged and the castings finished in a lathe. The thickness of the casting in its finished state is said to be one-sixteenth of an inch.

NEW OIL LAMPS.

A Belgian inventor has devised an immense lamp such as has probably never been seen before. The lamp is composed of 3,000 pieces. It is 6 feet high and measures 3 feet 10 inches in diameter. It is fed with lard oil and the consumption is said to be very small, its light being so powerful that one may read by it at a distance of 600 feet.

WOOD PULP TUBING.

Tubing made from wood pulp is coming into use for underground purposes, owing to its high electrical resistance and its freedom from the action of earth-return currents which seriously injure gas and water pipes in cities where electric cars use the ground to complete their circuits. It is also free from difficulties due to expansion and contraction.

LIFE IN HAWAII.

From the New York Independent.

The Hawaiian Islands, as the result of recent exploration, have been found to be richer in animal life than was formerly supposed. As the result of a year's investigation by the British Association, through its committee, it has been found that of birds there are seventy-eight species, of which fifty-seven are peculiar to this group. All the land and fresh water shells are peculiar; and of 1,000 species of insects, 700 are not found elsewhere. It thus seems that these island have by no means been populated from the continent, but have been centers of independent creation.

AIR BUFFERS FOR RAILROAD CARS.

It is stated that a French engineer has designed and perfected a compressed-air locomotive buffer, which will shortly be put to practical test on an English line.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Queen Ranavalona, of Madagascar, is like the little girl who, asked what she would do if she were a queen, replied: "I would sit on my gold throne." This absolute and dusky ruler of 3,500,000 persons takes her sovereignty very thoroughly, but very lazily. She has no children and spends her time wearing Paris gowns, munching betel, a Madagascar comfit; gossiping with the ladies of her court and playing cards. She is a handsome woman, with an intelligent face that indicates much more wisdom than her rule displays.

PHOSPHORESCENT CUTTLEFISH.

The phosphorescent organs of a rare cuttlefish (Histioteuthis) from deep water have been investigated by Joubin. It comprises what the author calls a mirror and an apparatus for producing light. The mirror is excited by heat rays, and this in turn starts the phosphorescence to action.

ELECTRICITY AND GOLD FOIL.

Electricity has now, it seems, beaten the record of the gold beater, and can produce a foil of the metal from five to ten times thinner than ordinary gold leaf. Joseph Wilson Swan, the well known chemist of electric lighting fame, has presented to the Royal Society specimens of this wonderfully thin foil made by depositing gold on copper with the electric current and then dissolving away the copper from it with perchloride of iron.

Women in a New Role.

From the Philadelphia Record.

In breaking ground for a new edifice it is usually the custom to select a man of renown, either in ecclesiastical, political or public life, to officiate. But at Manayunk on Thursday the order of things was changed at the ground-breaking of the new Mt. Vernon Baptist Church. Three of the women charter members, Mrs. [illegible] Case, Mrs. James White and Mrs. Wm. McDougall, were selected, and with deft skill dug a trench for the foundation.

Blue Chrysanthemum at [illegible]

From Gentlewoman.

The Parisian florists have [illegible] chrysanthemums. They are [illegible] bridge blue, with just the slight[illegible] of green mixed in it.

The discovery is not a very [illegible] as at present applied, for the [illegible] an unhealthy sort of [illegible] makes one turn with relief to gorgeous masses in pink and [illegible] are filling all the florists' [illegible]

EXTEND IT.

The Present Lake in Forest Park Not Large Enough.

What the Missouri and Suburban Roads Could Do.

INTERVIEWS WITH PRESIDENT P. C. MAFFITT AND CHARLES TURNER.

Both Admit That Their Lines Would Be Materially Benefited—The Proposed Plan of Extension—How a Fund of $50,000 Could Be Raised—The Benefits to Be Derived by the City.

The recent cold snap has clearly demonstrated three things. The first is that the St. Louis public is passionately fond of skating, the second that the present lake in Forest Park is far too small to accommodate the lovers of the sport and the third that the Lindell Railway has a practical monopoly in carrying passengers to and from the lake, situated as it now is. As to the second query an answer has been given. Mr. Chouteau Maffitt, President of the Missouri system of roads, and Mr. Charles Turner, President of the Suburban road, both of which organizations now have lines terminating in Forest Park, declare that an effort will be made to enlarge the lake.

The position taken by these gentlemen, which very naturally and justly is a business one, is that if the feasibility of the plan can be demonstrated, the interests which they represent would be willing to back its execution, financially, in proportion as in their opinion benefits to their concerns would be derived therefrom.

Mr. Maffitt was more positive in his statements than was Mr. Turner. The latter frankly stated that he was unwilling to commit himself in any manner in his interview, but consented to the tenor of his remarks being construed as entirely in favor of the proposition.

THE PROPOSED PLAN.

The plan as outlined now, and, of course, it is yet in the vaguest state, is to enlarge the present lake so that it takes in all that territory between its present confines and the eastern end of what is now known as Sylvan Lake. This would bring the water within easy access of the Laclede branch of the Missouri road, within but a comparatively short distance of the Olive street cable terminus and also strike the Union avenue terminus of the Suburban.

The division of the spoils, which the Lindell lines now have all to themselves, would necessarily follow, and this would be the motive for the expenditure of money on the part of these other lines.

Could such a plan be carried out the benefits to the city would be enormous.

The finest race-course in the world might be made out there. Other bodies of water might be better in some respects, but when the eace of access in considered, it would be unsurpassed. St. Louis might then become the mecca for the lovers of aquatics. Regattas could be held there and in this boat-race-loving town what crowds would turn out to witness high-class sport.

Only last summer, before the Post-Dispatch Lake was full even, a couple of very orinary races were arranged and the banks were thronged with people who benefited by the outdoor airing and also contributed to the profits of the Lindell road.

The better the place the bigger the crowds. The Lindell road would not be injured in any way by the scheme. They now have more people out there on gala days than they can handle. New Year's Day they carried over 1,000 people on nine cars. It is a shame that people have to undergo such discomfort as crowding like this necessitates in order to get a little pleasure.

Were the lake extended this traffic would be divided and enough more traffic added to keep all the roads busy.

MR. MAFFITT'S VIEWS.

Now, in regard to the position of Messrs. Maffitt and Turner. Mr. Turner stated, point-blank, that he knew the Lindell was getting all of the business, and that he also realized that, if it were possible to enlarge the lake, his roads—especially the Laclede—would reap great benefit.

"I have not given the matter much thought, as yet," he said, "but I can see very plainly that we would be benefited by such a plan. As it now is, we carry only people who wish to stay in the eastern end of the park. None of them get over to the big lake. In the summertime, our business is better, comparatively speaking, than it is in the winter. The Lindell practically has it all in cold weather. I can state that, if it is found that the lake can be enlarged by a reasonable expenditure of money, our road will give financial support. How much, will depend upon what we find our prospects for increased business are. The Laclede line would undoubtedly receive great benefit, and the Olive street car line, also, to a lesser extent. The greatest difficulty, it seems to me, which appears at first glance is the expense—although I admit that, from my present knowledge, I am not entitled to judge on this point. A number of bridges would certainly have to be built, and these, I fear, would make the undertaking an expensive one."

Mr. Maffit was asked in regard to the electric fountain which his road was reputed to be negotiating for from the World's Fair people a year ago. He admitted that they had thought of purchasing one of these contrivances, at a cost of $16,000, but, owing to the impossibility of using it, save for two or three months in the summertime, it was deemed inadvisable. When asked whether he thought that his road would be willing to contribute this much toward the lake fund, he declined to commit himself; but the advantages to be derived by his roads from the new lakes would be such that it seems probable that they could be persuaded to give this much, if not more.

MR. TURNER'S POSITION.

Mr. Turner's road, the Suburban, is in a somewhat different position from the Missouri lines. Under the terms of the franchise granting the Suburban the right to run over Union avenue, they are obligated to spend $25,000 in building a pagoda at their park terminus. Such a building would be of comparatively little benefit to the people of St. Louis, or to the road spending the money for it.

Mr. Turner was asked if he thought his people would be willing to spend this sum in enlarging the lake.

"I cannot answer that question," he said, "because there are others beside myself who must first be consulted. I don't wish to be understood as committing myself in any way in this matter. Yet, I will say that from a railroad point of view, the bringing of the lake down to our terminus would help us greatly. We now have a few small lakes near us, but our business compared to the Lindell's amounts to nothing. I realize that the project suggested would put us on a competing basis.

"And yet, we must have a shelter of some sort at our park terminus. The shelter without the people to use it would not help us any, so that we really need both. The lake would bring the latter, surely."

"Then, I may say that you are, generally speaking, in favor of the lake, and will not oppose it?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, you may say that. We will certainly not fight the scheme in any way."

If the Suburban could be prevailed upon to expend this $25,000 for the lake instead of the pagoda, and if the Missouri road would give a like amount, which does not seem unreasonable, there would be $50,000 to start with. The Post-Dispatch still has $6,000 collected and unexpended for the digging of the present lake, which could be added to the fund. Then, it should be remembered that there are 2,500 members of rowing clubs in city, most anxious to have a fine rowing course in the park and willing to aid financially in getting it. The men who have the boat privileges and the refreshment privileges in the park would undoubtedly see that the new venture is to their advantage, and would contribute so that over $50,000 might be considered as being in sight.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

Oh, Wasn't It a JAM

The GREAT FIRE SALE of the E. S. Jaffray Stock proves a perfect earthquake! The "Grand Leader" attracts the biggest part of the population, and all wild with excitement over the

Greatest Bargains St. Louis Ever Saw!

The jam so great the doors are repeatedly closed! If you couldn't get in to-day, come to-morrow—it will repay you better than any sale you ever attended!

DOORS OPEN AT 9 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING THIS WEEK.

GRAND-LEADER —STIX, BAER & FULLER

815, 817, 819, 821 North Broadway.

A "STIDDY JOB."

As Soon as Harry Lang Gets One He Will Claim His Bride.

IF HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW OBJECTS HE WILL CALL IN THE "COLLERS."

Says He Married the Girl for Love and Not for Money, and as for Her Being Crazy He Asserts That "She's Got Jes as Good Sense ez You er Me er Eny Wun Else.

"Dat girl's got jes' ez good sense ez you er me er enywun else, an' I'm goin' to get two p'licemen an' go to me mudder-in-law's house and get 'er er bust."

Thus does Harry Lang, inspired by the love-philters of the amorous god, hurl defiance at the head of the mother of the girl his heart adores.

Harry is in a much perturbed state of mind over the notoriety into which his reecnt matrimonial venture has gotten him not that he objects to the notoriety in itself, but he feels that his mother-in-law has "done him dirt," and he wishes to be set right in the eyes of the public.

Harry's love story was told at length in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. On Wednesday he surreptitiously stole away with Mamie McGraw of 311 South Twenty-third street and married her. When Mamie's mother heard of it she went into a conniption fit and declared that her daughter never should be Harry's wife, that he had only married her for the money that was coming to her. That the girl being insane she would have the courts separate them.

The young husband indignantly repudiates all of those assertions.

LOVE THE ONLY CONSIDERATION.

"Why I never married her for her prop'ty," he said this morning. "It wuz jes' this way. I liked the girl. I actually loved her. So I jes' marries her. I couldn't 'e kep' away frum her if I'd wanted to anyhow. She loved me and kep' a runnin' after me and thas how twuz. See?"

"Well, the girl's mother says you can't support your wife," suggested the reporter.

"Dat's so right now; but now I tell ye I'm dead willin' to do what's right. I'll get a job in two or tree days and den I'll go to keepin' house. I had a job up here on Pine street in a metal foundry, but they laid everybody off except dem in de feeder foundry, and me bein' a machinis' I wuz out, see? But I'm willin' to work. If I don't get a job in two or tree weeks I guess I'll advertise. Dey offered me a job dis mornin' at $2 a week, but I tole him dey couldn't get me fur no such price, and dere ye are. It costs som'n for a married man to live, don't it?

"Den de girl, she says she is willin' to work to help, too. She loves me, she does, and I loves her, an' dere ain't nobody 't kin d'vorce us, elder. Me mudder-in-law says me mudder takes in washing for a livin'. Dat's better dan sendin' de children out to beg, ain't it? Why, cert'nly it is. Dat's what I tole her.

WILL CALL IN THE POLICE.

"But she's dead sore on me. She trun me out er de house onct, an' I ain't going back till I gets a job. Den I'll take a couple er collers wid me, an' I'll jes' go up dere an' command de girl, see? Dat's de way I'll do it. And, say, if de old lady beats de girl fur doin' dis, I'll crack her on de head, an' dat's no lie.

"Why did I take me wife to me fadder's instead 'e me mudder's? Well, me mudder wuz onto de girl an' didn' like her. She tought she wuz crooked, but she wuzn't. She's a nice, decent girl, an' dere ain't no one whut kin take her away frum me. She's got ez good sense ez you er me or anywun else; she is 20 years old; she loves me an' I loves her. I kin support her, an' I'm goin' to have her. Dat's all dere is to it, see?"

Having thus set at defiance every device of the hated mother-in-law, the young man sallied forth in search of a job.

SHERIFF TROLL'S DEPUTIES.

Judge Edmunds Is Now Satisfied With All of the Appointments.

Judge Edmunds also confirmed the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs John H. Schaperkoetter and James M. Rollins. This settles the controversy between Judge Edmunds and Sheriff Troll regarding the appointment of the court-room deputies in the Criminal Court.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

Political Drift.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—The Kansas political situation is in such a state of embroglio that no accurate result can be predicted. It looks, however, as if C. F. Lobdell would be elected Speaker of the Lower House. As to the Senatorial contest, J. R. Burton seems to lead with 28 votes—53 are necessary for a choice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Police Commissioner Dan Burns, Republican, resigned, fearing impeachment and secured the appointment of "Mose" Gunst, proprietor of a notorious gambling hell, in his place. A Parkhurst movement seems probable.

Various Accidents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A horse froze standing upright in the Passaic River.

PORTERVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—Joe Sinlard, 25 years old, recently married, jumped off a Great Southern train and was killed.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 7.—The steamer Oneida capsized at the mouth of the Little Kanawha.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Divers Baker and Delon and Watchman Johnson of the wrecker Samson were drowned when the vessel went on the rocks at Point Bonita Friday.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

ON THE BENCH.

Judge P. R. Flitcraft Presides in Court-Room No. 2.

Two handsome bouquets of flowers graced the bench in Division No. 2 of the Circuit Court, when Judge P. R. Flitcraft took his seat for the first time as trial judge. He sat with Judge Fisher Saturday by courtesy. He bowed smilingly in return to the salutation of the large assembly of attorneys and opened court like a veteran, saying "Motions are in order," without other introduction. He proceeded to transfer fifteen cases to the other four divisions of the court, having been attorney in them. The consent of Judges Valliant, Dillon, Klein and Withrow to the transfer had previously been obtained.

PASSING OF THE MULE.

Jefferson Avenue Line Elects Directors and Will Change to Electric.

The annual stockholders meeting of the Jefferson Avenue Railway Co. was held at noon at the office of the Missouri Railway Co., No. 10 South Compton avenue. The following gentlemen were elected directors: Messrs. Edwards Whittaker, Robert McCulloch, John Scullin, George A. Madill and P. C. Maffit. From these names it will be seen that the Jefferson avenue line is one in which almost all of the other lines in the city are interested. For some years past the management of the Jefferson avenue line have been contemplating changing its motor power to electricity and it is very probable they will do so this year. The residents of the northern part of the city have been anxious to have the line extended, to run from Benton Park to the Fair Grounds. In anticipation of the contemplated change, when repairs have been necessary on the tracks, the heavy rail used for electric lines has been put down and when crossings were to be put down, the heaviest kind of material was used, so that when the franchise is asked and granted it will take the company but a short time to make the change necessary for running electric cars. The proposed extension to the Fair Grounds will make the line one of the most important cross town roads in the city.

GAMBLED TOO MUCH.

Charges Mrs. Angie Mallert Makes Against Her Husband.

Angie Mallert brings suit for divorce against William L. Mallert, a painter, of 918 North Nineteenth street. Plaintiff alleges that, soon after their marriage on June 28, 1882, the defendant developed a propensity for gambling to that extent that he would hazard and lose his earnings in that manner, while owing money for necessaries of life. He became wholly indifferent to the needs of the plaintiff and their four children, wholly failing to provide for their needs. Finally, in September, 1891, she left him, taking the children with her, in order that she might work for a living.

Rodgers Takes Charge.

The new Circuit Clerk, Col. Thomas B. Rodgers, and his force of deputies entered upon their duties at 9 a. m. The office forces are directed by Chief Clerk E. S. Jeffrey, who is almost the only person in the general office that was there Saturday.

Want to Incorporate.

A petition for a proforma decree of incorporation of the "Core-Makers' Benevolent Union" was filed in the Circuit Court.

HER DEATH RECORD.

A Relative of Mrs. Mary Denny Wanted Mortuary Clerk Kargus to Change It.

A young man who said he was a relative of Mrs. Mary Denny, a widow who died of pneumonia at the City Hospital Saturday, called at the office of the Mortuary Clerk at 9 a. m. and asked that the age of the deceased be changed on the burial certificate from 69 to 57 years. He presented an insurance policy on the life of Mrs. Denny. The policy was issued in 1886, and set forth that at that time she was 48 years old. According to that she was only 57 at the time of her death. She gave her age at 69 when she was moved to the City Dispensary from 2114 North Fifteenth street. From the Dispensary she was moved to the City Hospital. Dr. Kargus told the young man that the record could not be changed in order to reconcile it with an insurance policy. This is similar to the case of John Kelly, whose relatives recently endeavored to have the mortuary office record of his age and social condition altered.

CARR IN CONTROL.

Deputies Appointed in the Criminal Court Clerk's Office.

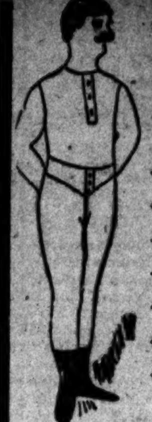
Archibald Carr took charge of the office of Clerk of the CriminalCourt this morning and submitted the following names as deputy clerks to Judge Edmunds, who approved of them: Edwin Godron, Joseph N. Judge, Edward D. Chamberlain and David Gottlieb. Mr. Judge is a hold-over from the former administration.

Unknown Blind Man.

Inquiry at the Hargardine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co., Eighth and Washington avenue, failed to develop anything concerning the unknown blind man who was found ill and in an unconscious condition at the Maryville, Mo., railway station Sunday. He is supposed to hail from St. Louis, as a piece of paper with the name and address, "Hargardine-McKittrick, Eighth and Washington avenue," written on it, was found in his possession. He also had a valise with the name "Leander" on it, was well dressed and appeared to be about 50 years old. The Hargardine-McKittrick people knew of no blind man who had been in their store recently, and were unable to account for the address found in the possession of the unfortunate stranger. The police worked on the case Sunday with no success.

McDonald—Phelan.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Henriette Phelan to Mr. Robert Joseph Macdonald. The ceremony will take place Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at Mount Carmel Church.



Underwear at 3/4 Price!

All 25c Garments go at	19c!
All 50c Garments go at	37c!
All 75c Garments go at	57c!
All $1.00 Garments go at	75c!
All $1.50 Garments go at	$1.13!
All $2.00 Garments go at	$1.50!
All $2.50 Garments go at	$1.88!

Every Undershirt and Pair of Drawers in our stock goes at ONE-FOURTH OFF the regular lowest prices. This week. AND THIS WEEK ONLY! It is a magnificent chance for you to secure a genuinely great bargain in PERFECT NEW GOODS

Men's $15 and $18 Suits at $10!

New styles! Warranted all-wool goods! Neat, gentlemanly patterns! Dark Grays, Browns, Blacks and Mixtures. Sizes to fit everybody! POSITIVELY THE BEST VALUES TO BE HAD IN THIS MARKET!

Men's $20 and $22 Suits at $15!

We offer these in direct competition with the $30-for-$15 value advertised elsewhere, and are thoroughly confident that comparison will quickly convince you that ours are the really greatest bargains! But we cannot truthfully call them $30 Suits.

Warm Ulsters and Overcoats at $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20!

We are offering remarkable values at these prices! Values that we can safely say CANNOT BE MATCHED IN THIS CITY!

Don't buy a dollar's worth until you've seen what stupendous bargains you can secure of us!

The J. L. Hudson Company, S. E. COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Bankrupt Sale of Chandeliers!

Siegel's Bankrupt Stock has been removed to 406-408 North Broadway, where it is being closed out now

At Less Than Half Prices!

You Can Buy Straight Gas, Straight Electric and Combination Chandeliers at the Lowest Prices Ever Quoted Now!

You Can Buy Globes, Burners, Chimneys, Gas Logs, Gas Stoves, at About One-Third of Regular Prices!

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Petitions for Street Improvements Presented to the City Council—Notes.

The City Council met in regular session at 9 a. m. and transacted a small volume of business, maily routine. Petitions asking for the improvement of Illinois and Summit avenues were presented, but action in the matter was deferred. Both avenues are well built up, and would be very handsome thoroughfares but for their low levels. The property-owners on both are anxious to have them raised to the grade and paved with some substantial material. Vitrified brick, which was used on Pennsylvania avenue with general satisfaction, seems to be favored by most of the property-owners.

A horse and a buggy belonging to Dr. John Stack of Summit avenue were stolen on Saturday night from Ninth and Locust streets, St. Louis. The thieves drove the rig to Belleville, where they were arrested by the police. They gave the names of James Lively and Noma Madison.

Edward Turner (colored) was arrested by the police on the charge of stealing baled hay from the feed store of William Bott, on Railroad avenue, near Fifth street.

Interesting exercises were held at the Summit Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to celebrate the reopening of the edifice, which had been closed for repairs. Bishop Bowman and the Protestant ministers of the city assisted Pastor Woodley in the celebration.

The City Court, which adjourned on last Friday, will not reconvene until Wednesday morning. About all of the important cases docketed for the term have been disposed of, and the final adjournment may take place this week.

McDowell Post, G. A. R., installed these officers: Fred Krummell, commander; E. A. Thomas, senior vice-commander; F. M. Pierce, junior vice-commander; G. A. Horn, quartermaster; E. J. Eggman, surgeon; Conrad Gansert, chaplain; T. Y. Strong, officer of the day; J. B. Richardson, officer of the guard.

Mrs. R. Chapman lost a fine gold watch on Collinsville avenue, and it was found by a boy, William Peet, who turned it over to the police. The grateful owner gave the boy $10 as a reward.

The robbery of several freight cars at the O. & C. junction was reported to the police. The cars were loaded with merchandise; but the police have not yet been given a description of the property stolen.

The Christian Endeavor Society has collected a large quantity of wearing apparel to be forwarded to the needy families of Western Kansas.

City Treasurer Roewe opened the 1894 tax books at his office, in the City Hall, and commenced collections at 8 a. m.

The Presbyterian Sunday-School has elected F. W. Lanham as superintendent, G. W. T. Reynolds as assistant, A. E. Meints, Secretary-Treasurer; R. R. Thomas, Librarian; Miss Marie Dill, Organist.

A "new" lodge of the K. and L. of H. has been organized at Granite City, and not a "negro" lodge, as a typographical error made the original item read. The order admits no colored members.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

Belleville Boy Fatally Injured at Memphis, Tenn—Various Items.

Philip Dintelman, residing on Railroad street, between Illinois and Spring streets, received information of the probably fatal injury of his son at Memphis, Tenn. The son, Louis Dintelman, a painter, 35 years of age, fell from a scaffold while at work in Memphis Saturday and sustained internal injuries from which he may not recover.

The city of Belleville has made a proposition to St. Clair County to take charge of the work-house, which is at present maintained by the Board of Supervisors. If terms can be made the City Council will probably pass an ordinance to provide for the maintenance of the work-house and for the use of its only valuable product, macadam. The supervisors have appointed an advisory committee to act with the Criminal Labor Committee in the matter.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Karr, who died Saturday, took place at 9 a. m. from the residence of Theodore Karr, 326 South High street, to Walnut Hill.

There are 352 cases docketed for the January term of the Circuit Court, which opens next Monday. Sixteen are criminal, 136 chancery and 200 law.

The remains of Henry C. Klemme were interred at Walnut Hill Cemetery, funeral services being held at 2 p. m. at the German M. E. Church. The deceased was 69 years of age.

The stockholders of the Belleville City Railway Co. met at No. 18 East Main street at 10 a. m. to elect seven directors for the current year.

The Belleville Athletic Club will organize a business men's gymnastic class.

The Swansea Smelting Works are now running only one furnace and employing but a few men.

M. W. Weir, assignee of Henry Seiter, has filed a bond of $125,000.

Ferdinand Fisher died at his farm, near Smithton, aged 70 years.

Walter Eyman has filed his bond of $20,000 as School Treasurer.

There are nineteen prisoners in the county jail who are subject to work-house duty.

Deputy United States Marshal G. W. Eberhart was here on business.

W. H. Hueckel, tax collector of Caseyville, filed a bond of $30,000.

Otto Beck and Miss Mary Patterson of Belleville were married last week, as partially reported in an incomplete notice. An error of the printer caused a corrected line of another item to be substituted for a part of the wedding notice, which was responsible for the incompleteness of the latter.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

SOCIETY NEWS.

Misses Cora and Millie Blankenmeister of Marissa, Ill., who have been spending the holidays with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Blankenmeister of Cora place, returned home last Thursday.

Miss Lilly Sanguinette of Denver, Colo., who spent several months with Miss Perdita Garbarino, has returned home.

Mrs. Fogg and Miss Mary Fogg have gone to Chicago for a few days.

Miss Cuminsky has gone to Columbia to visit the Misses Garths.

Miss Thise Barrada has returned to school at Maryville, after spending the holidays with her parents.

Mrs. Henry Sikemeier of West Belle place entertained during the holiday season Miss Mollie Cheatham of Lexington, Mo.

Miss Strass of Milwaukee is the guest of Miss Blanche Frank.

Miss Sommers of Cincinnati is visiting her sister and friends.

Mrs. James S. Michaels of Sioux City, Io., is a guest in the home of W. N. Graves, 2813 Lafayette avenue.

ADD GOSSIP—

Miss Jessie Pierce, who is visiting relatives in Alabama, has gone to Cartersville and Atlanta, Ga., to visit friends.

The Alyssum Euchre Club was entertained on last Thursday evening by Miss Rosa Waibel, of 2301 Eugenia street. The prizes were won by Miss Rosa Gilson, Miss Mamie Gilson, Mr. Joseph Bauer and Mr. Charles Ining. The club will be entertained next by Miss Rosa Gilson, of 4530 Richmond place.

Mrs. Cal Hirsch will be at home to friends on Friday, and her daughter, Miss Ruth Hirsch, on Monday.

A young son was a New Year caller at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Reilly, 4107 Evans avenue.

The Bellevue Euchre Club tendered a party at its hall on New Year's eve in honor of Mr. William F. Diekroeger. Those present were: The Misses George, Machem, Burch, Morisches, Stegemans, Marquardts, Lax, Kessler, Klinge, Brockman, Backof and Claus, and Messrs. Koenig, John, Charles, Morrisches, William and Ed Damask, Rottermann, Luedinghaus, Blomberg, Gewe, Koch, Diekroeger, Bauer, Quaide, Otto and Ernest Keisker, Ehrler, Klein, Gross, Morische, Ferick, Cowie, Metz, Owen, Toenis, Werner, Klinger, Offenstein, Meinig and many others.

The Olivette Euchre Club held its last meeting on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Miss Milfeils. The following are the members: Mrs. E. W. Williams, Mrs. J. Wismath, Mrs. E. W. Wilkie, Miss Louisa Milfeil, Miss Minnie Milfeil, Mrs. L. Weise, Miss Lina Rueweler, Miss Selina Logeman, Miss Edna Logeman, Miss Laura Pins, Mrs. C. Hoffman, Miss Millie Roan, Miss Sophie Simon, Mrs. W. Tickermair.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowman celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding on New Year's eve. They received many handsome presents.

The Misses Kulins of 1110 North Nineteenth street entertained quite a number of their friends New Year's eve. There were several musical and literary selections. Those present were: Misses Effie and Minnie Kuhn, Ernie and Kate Ihrig, Emma and Laura Koelle, Edith Schwenther and Cora Delisle, and Messrs. Edward Kuhn, Koelle, Schwentler, Meyer, Hall, Prof. Delisle and others.

The Hazel Euchre Club was entertained New Year's evening by Miss Jennie Phillips at her residence, 2632 Chestnut street. The fortunate contestants were Misses Wirthlin and Stamm, and Messrs. Wirthlin and Fitzsimmons. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Miss Nellie Wirthlin.

Mrs. James King of Westminster place gave a dancing party on New Year's eve in honor of her daughter, Miss Anna, who was home from school for the holidays. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Condon of Parkville, Wis.; Mr. Meehan and son of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Brophil, the Misses Katheryn Kelly, Grace Schuler, Maymee Ryan, Susie Thomas, Margaret Coughlin, Jennie King, Anna Wise, May Costello, Helene and Katheryne Cahill, and Messrs. Boyd, Ryan, Lee, Shortel, Ryan, Hawley, Callahan, Dotzler and Dr. Porter.

Miss Estelle Fowler of Page avenue entertained the Cabanne Informal Club from 3 to 6 Friday afternoon.

The afternoon Qui Vive Euchre Club met at Mrs. W. G. Arpe's, 514 Kansas street, and entertained the members' husbands at card playing. A luncheon was served. The prizes were awarded as follows: Mr. J. Darley, first prize; Mr. W. Arpe, second prize; Mr. J. Poupeney, third prize; Mrs. L. Hensman, first prize; Mrs. J. Darley, second prize; Mrs. Ben Ahrens, third prize. The club meets next at Mrs. O. C. Palmateer's, 1920 Oregon avenue.

Miss Mayme Tenne entertained the Fru-Fru Euchre Club, of which she is a member, Wednesday evening at her home on Grand avenue. The ladies' first prize was awarded to Miss Joyce, the second to Miss Florence Quirk; the gentlemen's first prize was awarded to Mr. F. Hears, the second to Mr. N. Gaffney. Miss L. Parks will entertain the club next.

Miss Esther Hill of 5022 Wells avenue entertained the Ormean Euchre Club Thursday evening. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Richard Carey, Miss Anna Swartz and Messrs. O. Borgsted and F. Sanwald.

Miss Nettie Rippe entertained the Osmonda Euchre Club at its last meeting, New Year's Eve. Miss Paula Hammerstein won the first prize and Miss Ida Wirthlin the second. Mr. O. Borgsted won the first gentleman's prize and Mr. O. Nohl the second. The third prize for the ladies, donated by the President of the club, was won by Miss Millie Boehl.

The Clemens Informal Club, composed of twenty young ladies of the West End, gave its first ball at Rose Hill Hall last Thursday evening. There were about sixty couples present.

Miss Freda Dauernheim entertained a large number of friends Friday evening at her new home, 2818 Chestnut street, in honor of Miss M. Canby, of Missouri.

A phantom party was given by Miss Tessie Inan last Tuesday evening, at her residence, 918 North Thirteenth street. Those present were the Misses Carrie Hogan, Jennie McKay, Tillie and Aggie Morrison, Tessie and Sallie Inan, and the Messrs. Holmes, Hannon, Venneman, McAteer, Alley, Gorsuch, and others.

The Carpe Dieu Euchre Club was entertained by the Misses Vorderbrugger, at their home, 2526 Elliott avenue. The prizes were awarded to Miss Chapman, Mr. W. Barker and W. Schwiekhard. Miss Weelandy will next entertain the club at her home, 2229 University street.

The Utopia Club will give their second hop at Konsen's Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Franklin avenue, next Friday evening, Jan. 11.

The West End Euchre Club met at Miss Lottie Hennesy's, 3522 Cass avenue, and played the old year out and the new year in. Mr. and Mrs. McMann carried off first prize.

The Golden Rod Euchre Club was entertained by Miss Daisy Harrington at her home in Scanlan place Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Will Tobin gave a watch party to a number of young friends New Year's eve.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Weber and daughter of 4472 Lindell avenue and Mrs. William Niemann will leave on an extended tour South Saturday, Jan. 12, visiting St. Augustine and other attractive points in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bruce entertained a number of their friends at their residence, 2221 Rutger street, on New Year's eve, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of their marriage. Progressive euchre and dancing were indulged in. At euchre the first ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Dr. Chas. Hickman; second ladies' prize, Mrs. A. J. Link; third ladies' prize, Mrs. John Insley; first gentleman's prize, Mr. Hake; second gentleman's prize, Mr. A. J. Link; third, Mr. Putman. The consolation prizes were awarded to Miss Clara Heiser and Mr. Geo. F. Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Price of 4468 Evans avenue on Friday evening entertained a few of their friends, giving a progressive euchre party.

Mr. Jas. Hortez of Wyoming street entertained a number of his friends New Year's eve by a progressive euchre party. The ladies' prize was awarded to Miss Mary Hynes; gentleman's prize to Mr. Fortell; consolation, to Miss L. Kupferer and Mr. Quelmalz. After refreshments were served dancing was indulged in.

ABOUT TOWN.

GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Gardeners' Association has elected the following new officers: Philip Lembach, President, for the second term; O. J. Hannon, First Vice-President, for the second term; Henry Ude, Second Vice-President, for the third term; and Joseph Epstein, Treasurer, for the fifth term. The Vice-President appointed Anton Munher, John Weinbold, Robert Oughton and Christ Walther as the Executive Committee for 1895.

There are now 773 members in the association, forty-eight having been admitted during the past year. The association endorsed the bill now before the Council, providing for the erection of a new market.

DIED SUDDENLY.—John Schwartz, 41 years of age, residing with his family at 408 Spruce street, died suddenly at 3:20 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He had not been feeling well for several days, but was able to be about. Heart trouble is thought to have caused his death. The Coroner was not notified.

A SPIRITUALIST'S LECTURE.—H. D. Barrett, President of the National Spiritual Association at Washington, D. C., lectured before a large audience of local spiritualists last night at 3001 Olive street. The subject of his discourse was "Dreams Realized." The realized dreams of poets, philosophers and inventors were the dreams dwelt upon.

STOLEN CLOTH.—Philip Schneiderman, second-hand dealer at 709 North Ninth street, was arrested Sunday on the charge of receiving six bolts of cloth stolen from 1020 Morgan street. He said he bought the goods from three negroes. Schneiderman received, ten days ago, four bolts of cloth stolen from the same store.

SNATCHED HIS MONEY.—Ada Boyd, colored, was arrested at 11:30 p. m. Sunday, and was identified as the person who snatched a pocket-book containing $16 and a check for $100 from Andre H. Schots of 2222 Walnut street, as he stepped out of a cigar store at Market and Center streets at 8 p. m.

TRACK WALKER KILLED.—Thomas Murphy, single, aged 25, night track walker for the Iron Mountain Railway at Pevely, Mo., died at the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital, this city, Sunday at 5 p. m. He was found on the tracks at Pevely Sunday at 5 a. m., suffering from a fractured skull and other injuries. Dr. McNutt of Pevely brought him to St. Louis.

BOX OF VALUABLES.—Chief Desmond has a cigar box containing four watch works, a quantity of gold chain rings and precious stones. The box was found by a boy in an alley near Tenth and Walnut streets, and turned over to Detective Archambault.

STOLE $25.—Three men entered Uhrig & Jeane's store, at 1420 Market street, Sunday night, and while one was making a purchase, the others forced open a desk in the rear of the store and stole $25. They escaped through a rear window.

BROKE A SHOW CASE.—Charles M. Williams was arrested Sunday on the charge of having broken a show case in front of Henri Gallant's second-hand store, at 8 South Seventh street, and attempting to steal watches.

STABBED HIM.—Michael Kuhn, who called at 220 Palm street, Sunday, with John Long, to see Mrs. Kuhn, who has been living at that number with Mrs. Joseph Bushey, her sister, quarreled with his wife and attempted to strike her. Joseph Bushey interfered, and Long stabbed him in the left shoulder. Long escaped and Bushey was taken to the dispensary.

Religious Notes.

Rabbi Sale at Temple Shaare Emeth Sunday night discoursed on "Shakspeare, the Man and the Poet." It was an eloquent and most interesting lecture. Dr. Sale held the theory that Bacon wrote the works attributed to Shakspeare to be absurd.

Rev. Merton Smith, the eloquent Scotch evangelist, spoke Sunday night at the First Congregational Church, Delmar avenue, near Grand avenue. Rev. J. H. George introduced him. An excellent musical programme was rendered by the choir and Mrs. F. E. Grant. Rev. Smith will speak both in the afternoons and evenings during the week at the First Congregational, Cumberland Presbyterian and Grand Avenue Presbyterian churches.

Rabbi Harrison lectured to a large audience Sunday at Temple Israel on "The Conversion of the Jews." Dr. Harrison delivered a prelude to his lecture on "Dr. Parkhurst and Practical Reform," in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the iron-willed reformer, who has freed New York from official corruption.

There will be a grand union mass meeting of Epworth Leagues held at the First Church, corner of Glasgow avenue and Dayton street, Monday evening, Jan. 21, 1895. Rev. B. M. Messick, Presiding Elder, will deliver the address of the evening. This meeting will be followed by revival services under the auspices of the Epworth Leagues of the Southern Methodist Churches of the city. The revival services will be held in Cook Avenue M. E. Church, corner Cook and Spring avenues. Tuesday, Jan. 22, Rev. A. J. Jarrell will preach; Wednesday, Jan. 23, Rev. B. Chappell will preach; Thursday, Jan. 24, Rev. John Mathews will preach; Friday, Jan. 25, Rev. J. W. Lee will preach. All Young People's societies are invited to assist in the work.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A runaway electric car dashed into a business office, knocking down an iron column. Conductor Norton kept the passengers from jumping. The motorman will likely die. Two ladies were slightly hurt.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC.

Week Beginning Monday, Jan. 7
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES' COMP'Y,
In the Great London and New York Success,

A GAIETY GIRL.

Mr. Charles Ryley, Mr. Fred Kaye, Mr. Louis Bradfield, Mr. Leedham Bantock, Mr. A. Hope, Mr. C. Hope, Mr. Frits Rimma, Mr. E. G. Woodhouse and Mr. Harry Monkhouse.

Miss Maud Hobson, Miss Blanche Massey, Miss Grace Palotta, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, Miss Laura Kearney, Miss Claire Leighton, Miss Florrie Lloyd, Miss Sophie Elliott, Miss Ethel Selwyn, Miss Madge Rossell and Decima Moore.

AND A LARGE CHORUS, INCREASED ORCHESTRA.

Sunday, Jan. 13—Black Patti Grand Operatic Musical Organization.
Monday, Jan. 14.—MR. SOTHERN.

GRAND Opera-House.

STUART ROBSON.

To-night, Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinee, LEAP YEAR. Wednesday evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee, THE HENRIETTA. Saturday evening, only performance of Mr. Robson's new play, THE FEET OF VENUS.
N. B.—Popular prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.
Next week—ALADDIN, JR.

HAVLIN'S—TO-NIGHT
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN,
A GREEN GOODS MAN.
Full of Songs, Dances and Fun.
Popular prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Next Sunday—LOST IN NEW YORK.

STANDARD THEATER.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
GRENIER'S GILT EDGE SPECIALTY CO.
12 Star Acts—Best in America.
SEE "EDWINA," THE SENSATION.
Next week—Harry Williams' Own Company.

THE HAGAN { JOSEPH MURPHY IN SHAUN RHUE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
25c and 50c.
Next week—Hopkins' Transoceanics. Tel. 771.

HOPKINS' POPE THEATER.
Continuous Show—1 to 11.
Dramatic Co. in
THE WAGES OF SIN,
The World-Famous Acrobats, the Nelsons. 10—All-Star Variety Acts—10. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

WEAK WOMEN

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.
Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

WILL GO ON.

New Grand-Jury to Take Up the Election Frauds.

Judge Edmunds Gives Them Some Instructions on This Subject.

FESTUS J. WADE CHOSEN FOREMAN OF THE JANUARY INQUISITION.

Names and Occupations of the Other Jurors—Zachritz Will Have Charge of the Jury—Judge Edmunds Warns the Jury Against a Partisan Investigation.

The Grand-jury for the January term was impanneled in the Criminal Court at 11 a. m. The following are the members of the body: Foreman, Festus J. Wade, President Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co., 318 North Eighth street, residence 3887 Delmar avenue; Charles H. Filley, Vice-President Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 614 North Main street, residence 1527 Locust street; Richard Klemm, civil engineer (formerly Park Commissioner), residence 1730 Missouri avenue; Orville Paddock, Superintendent Paddock-Hawley Iron Co., 308 North Main street, residence 3426 Washington avenue; Louis Renard, Secretary Trorlicht, Dunker & Renard Carpet Co., 506 North Fourth street, residence 3453 Chestnut street; Chas. O. Scruggs, President Scruggs-McClure Coal Co., 526 Locust street, residence 3617 Olive street; B. R. Bonner, ice and coal dealer, 1200 Washington avenue, residence 2726 Lucas avenue; William L. Hill, insurance, 316 Olive street, residence 4339 Delmar avenue; J. H. Conrades, President J. H. Conrades Chair Co., Second and Tyler streets, residence 1721 Carr street; John Mullally, President John Mullally Commission Co., room 405 Chamber of Commerce, residence 2804 Dayton street; Charles H. Walden, Superintendent Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co., Tenth and Washington avenue; Louis J. Frank, merchant, 821 North Sixth street, residence 223 Bremen avenue.

JUDGE EDMUNDS' CHARGE.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Edmunds said:

"The Court instructed the last Grand Jury to investigate election frauds. A partial investigation was had, and their final report showed that there was much of this work left for your body. The Court charges you to take this up as soon as you have finished the jail cases, and it is practicable so to do.

"I cannot impress it too clearly upon you and each of you, that in these investigations you sit as a quasi court, and not as members of any political party, and you should have at heart only the public good. A fair and impartial investigation ought to result in great good, but, if one-sided and partisan, it would be a disgrace and crime no less than the frauds themselves. It is your duty to examine only those witnesses whose testimony will tend to establish the offense for which you desire to find an indictment, and to see that their names, and no other, are indorsed upon the indictment before the same is signed by your foreman, as "A true bill." It is your right to have legal process for all persons who may be able to give testimony upon any matter under your consideration."

Circuit Attorney Zachritz took charge of the Grand-jury as legal adviser of the body. The portion of the charge referring to only putting the names of such witnesses as are needed to prove the case on indictments is evidently intended for a little information to Mr. Zachritz as well as the jurors. It will be remembered that on the indictment returned by the last Grand-jury against Sheriff Henry Troll the names of Anton Huebler, Chief Deputy Sheriff under Troll at the Four Courts, and Christ Schawacker, the well-known Republican politician, appear as witnesses. Huebler and Schawacker both expressed their belief in Troll's innocence.

POP GRAY.

James S. Williams' Suit Against Otto Stifel on Trial.

The case of James S. Williams against Otto F. Stifel and Ben Altheimer, which was put on trial in Judge Withrow's Court, attracted a large crowd of race-horse men, touts, hangers-on and sports generally. The suit is for $1,000 promised by Stifel and guaranteed by Altheimer, according to the plaintiff's petition, when "Pop Gray," a race-horse sold by Williams to Stifel, should win his first race.

Among the witnesses was Frank James, or, as he gave his name on the witness stand—"Alexander Franklin James."

The petition stated that the horse was sold on July 18, 1893, Stifel giving two notes for $2,500 each and agreeing to pay $1,000 when Pop Gray won his first race.

The horse did win a race about Nov. 1, 1893, hence, it is alleged, the money is due.

In his amended answer Stifel admitted the agreement, but set up the verbal condition that the money was to be paid only in case the horse won a race while owned by him.

The horse was entered in three races. Williams bet and lost on them all. Stifel got disgusted and sold the horse and his entire string in October, 1893.

Louis Ellmore's deposition was read. He said the understanding was that the payment of $1,000 was conditioned on the horse winning while owned by Stifel.

After Williams lost at Long Branch he advised Stifel to quit, saying he was too much of a gentleman for the business. At the sale Williams bid $2,500 on Pop Gray and Barney Schreiber bought the horse.

Frank James said he was cognizant of the negotiations between Williams and Stifel, but he heard nothing about the payment of the purchase money being conditioned on the horse winning before Stifel sold him.

EDENIC ASSOCIATION.

Judge Valliant Refuses a Decree of Incorporation.

Judge Valliant denied the pro forma decree of incorporation prayed for by the Edenic Life Association of St. Louis, holding that "To grant the decree . . . would be to violate the provisions of sec. 8, art. 11, of the Constitution."

The object and purposes of the association are stated to be to establish an "Edenic Life College" to educate youths, men and women in the truths of scripture as taught by the Edenic Life Association; to educate them in the common and higher branches of study as taught in other colleges. The course of instruction is stated to be free. The college proposes to issue diplomas to ministers of the Edenic Life Association.

The would-be incorporators are John L. Fitzporter of 1516 Chestnut street, President; Granville Elisha Whittlesig of 617 Hickory street, Secretary, and Benjamin K. Mitchell of 807 North Fifteenth street, Treasurer.

Sec. 8, art. 11, restricts religious corporations, except such as are formed for the purpose of holding the title to such real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries.

VERY SAFE FREAKUP.

River Rising Rapidly at Cincinnati, but no Damage Feared.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7.—The unprecedented rainfall here of 3.47 inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m., and of 3.81 in the past forty-eight hours, has had the effect of carrying off the ice from the river without any damage whatever. Rivermen say they never saw a safer break-up. With the heavy rise reported from headwaters, and from nearly all the tributaries below, the river here is expected to go above 40 feet, but no disastrous flood is expected, especially as the temperature is already falling, and the rainfall seems to be ended. At noon, the river was 22 feet, rising five inches an hour.

The Slippery Season.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Little drops of water,
Freezing on the walk,
Make the man who steps there,
Indulge in naughty talk.

ACTORS MAY VOTE.

Plan of the Union to Secure a Change of Election Laws.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Actors' Protective Union of Boston at a meeting yesterday considered a plan for securing to the 50,000 actors in the country a change in the national election laws whereby they will be allowed to vote in the place where their profession may call them on election day. At present they are unable to vote except at their homes.

FLOODS OF 1884.

May Be Repeated in the Ohio River—Stage at Bellaire.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 7.—The indications to-day are that the great flood of 1884 will be repeated. The river is rising rapidly in consequence of incessant rain for the past thirty-six hours. The ice in the Ohio River and its tributaries broke up and ran out last night.

Several barges were lost. Two bridges on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway were washed away. The trains are not running to-day and are completely blocked. Steamers here at their moorings were damaged.

All the snow has melted and is gone. The lowlands will be flooded by to-morrow morning. People are moving to higher grounds.

IN MALE ATTIRE.

Willie Ford, a Young Woman, Tramping About the County.

CHARLESTON, Mo., Jan. 7.—A gang of tramps arrived at Birds Point Saturday. Among them was one who created suspicion among the citizens, and on being closely questioned admitted being a woman in male attire. Her name is Willie Ford. Her home was at Gadsden, Ala. Her father is in the penitentiary. She was forced away from home by an irate stepmother and has been wandering from place to place about two months. Finding that she could get about the country thus attired much easier she dressed in male clothing about three weeks ago, and this, she says, is the first time her sex has been questioned.

OPPOSITION TICKET.

Lively Caucus in Progress at the Merchants' Exchange.

The caucus for the purpose of nominating an opposition ticket for the election of officers of the Merchant's Exchange this afternoon promises to be extremely lively. There is no doubt but that there is considerable feeling against the regular ticket and that friends of the candidates who were defeated at the recent caucus are working hard to have them placed on the opposition ticket. This latter ticket is gotten up ostensibly to infuse new blood into the Exchange and interest outside members in its workings.

It was given out on 'Change during the morning that Clark Sampson would undoubtedly receive the nomination for President on the opposition ticket. C. Marquard Foster, who is said to be almost certain of the nomination for First Vice President, on the same ticket, will swing a large German vote, as all the brewing interests will work hard in his behalf.

At the coming election there will be two full tickets, as the name of no candidate appears on both.

The name of Charles L. H[illegible], one of the regular nominees for Director, was omitted by mistake in Sunday's report of the regular ticket.

STABBED A WOMAN.

Xavier Schwartz May Be Called to Answer to Murder.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Chas. Sundermann, wife of a prominent farmer, living below town, was stabbed in the abdomen Saturday night by Xavier Schwartz, a hired hand, and is probably fatally wounded. Schwartz and Sundermann had a quarrel over a settlement, when Schwartz struck him over the head with a club. Mrs. Sundermann ran to her husband's assistance, when Schwartz whipped out a knife and stabbed her. He was arrested and is now being held to await the result of her injuries. Public sentiment is very much against Schwartz, as the Sundermanns are an old couple and have long been known as peaceable.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Breck. Jones Will Not Be Engaged in the Prosecution.

Col. Breck Jones denies point blank that his visit to Gov. Stone last Saturday had anything to do with the appointing of special counsel to prosecute parties suspected of being implicated in the alleged recent election frauds. He said that he did not consider any extra counsel necessary and that under no circumstances would he accept the office, even though he should be requested to do so.

BROOKFIELD BANK.

National Bank of the Republic Is One of Its Creditors.

The National Bank of the Republic of this city are among the creditors of the Bank of Brookfield (Mo.), which closed its doors on Saturday. The former bank was the St. Louis correspondent of the Brookfield concern and holds its paper, etc., to the amount of $2,300. William H. Graham, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, stated that he did not think his bank would lose a nickel by the failure.

The failure was a great surprise in St. Louis, as the bank, though small, has always been regarded as being conducted on a solid financial basis. About fifteen years ago this bank was raided by the James gang and robbed of a large sum.

Bowell's Illness.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—The physicians of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Canadian Premier, have come to the conclusion that his cough is not caused by any organic disease, and that with proper rest the patient should recover within ten days.

AN EDIBLE DOG.

The Black-Tongued Animal Has Been Brought From China.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Chinese "chow" dog which has been presented to Lyon, Hall & Co. by Capt. Mahany of the bark Foohng Suey from Hong Kong is one of the many kinds of dogs that are eaten in China. The word "chow" is Chinese for food, and has been transplanted into English in the word "chowchow." The full name of the species of dog presented by Capt. Mahany is "Chinese black-tongued chow dog." It is yellow, with comparatively long hair, and not unlike a collie or an Esquimaux dog in size and general appearance. Its head resembles that of a wolf, and its tongue is so black as to make it look as if the animal had been drinking ink. Dog meat is one of the regular items in a Chinaman's bill of fare when he is able to get it.

"Few persons in this country have any idea of the variety of queer things eaten in China," said Mr. J. Crawford Lyon yesterday. "Dogs, cats, rats, angleworms, insects, fowls and reptiles of every sort," he continued, "are to be seen on sale in meat shops everywhere in that empire. They are kept alive and killed as soon as purchasers have selected them; they can be bought already slain, but uncooked, or they can be bought cooked. The blood from the slaughter is kept and made into soups and other dishes.

"The black-tongued chow dog is the dog most often eaten, but, as far as I saw when I was in China, there is no species of the animal which the natives will not eat. There are some kinds that are considered more dainty than others, just as in this country in the case of hogs, but the average Chinaman is so poor that he is glad to get anything to eat.

"The ordinary food of chow dogs is rice and fish. Meat is not given to them, because it is believed that it will make them mad. I never heard of any special food being given to them to make their flesh more palatable when eaten.

"I have tasted dog meat in Canton. It was served like braised beef, and I found that it had no special or peculiar taste and was not at all disagreeable. It is served in a number of styles."

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

HE GOT ANGRY.

Dr. Purkitt Threatened to Challenge Dr. Boyd.

Fancied the Second Baptist Pastor Was Browbeating Him.

DR. BOYD DOES NOT THINK THERE WILL BE A DUEL.

Says He Only Spoke Loud in Order to Make the Old Man Hear—It All Grew Out of That Carondelet Church Row—Rev. Koetzli to Be Tried for Drunkenness Next Week.

The row in the Carondelet Baptist Church has been made more sensational by the statement of Dr. Caleb S. Purkitt, one of the trustees, that he challenged Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd of the Second Baptist Church to fight a duel with pistols for brow-beating him and cross-examining him before the Executive Committee of the Baptist Board of Missions.

Dr. Purkitt, who is 72 years of age, a charter member of the church and a trustee of the property, appeared before the Executive Committee with a protest signed by forty-two members of the church, remonstrating against the action of the other members who had decided to disband the church, transfer the property to the Mission Board and organize a new church which would not admit to membership certain of the present members. Dr. Purkitt became angry at what he regarded as Dr. Boyd's harsh treatment, and he told the pastor of the Second Church to take his seat or he, Dr. Purkitt, would meet him as gentlemen meet gentlemen.

DR. BOYD NOT SCARED.

Dr. Boyd smiled when a reporter asked him if there was any likelihood of his meeting the white-haired old physician on the field of honor. While admitting that Dr. Purkitt did actually threaten him with a challenge, he says that it was all due to a misapprehension on the part of Dr. Purkitt. During the hearing before the Executive Committee he questioned Dr. Purkitt about the quarrel in the Carondelet Church, and, as the doctor is slightly deaf, he was obliged to raise his voice in order to make the doctor hear. Then it was that Dr. Purkitt fancied that he was being brow-beaten, and, getting excited, made his blood-thirsty threat to call the Second Baptist pastor out. Dr. Boyd refused to discuss further Dr. Purkitt's challenge, evidently treating it in the light of a joke, or the unmeant expression of an angry old man.

Rev. R. L. Tompkins, pastor of Carondelet Baptist Church, attended the meeting of Baptist ministers and preferred charges of drunkenness against Rev. T. J. Koetzli a member of his congregation. The Executive Committee agreed to investigate and to set a day for trial to be held after this week.

"How to the Singer Comes the Song?"

Richard Watson Gilder in the Century.

I.

How to the singer comes the song?
At times of joy alone;
A wordless tone
Caught from the crystal gleam of ice-bound trees;
Or from the violet-perfumed breeze;
Or the salt smell of seas
In sunlight-weltering many an emerald mile;
Or the keen memory of a love-lit smile.

II.

Thus to the singer comes the song:
Gazing at crimson skies
Where burns and dies
One day's wide hearth the calm, celestial fire,
The poet with a wild desire
Strikes the impassioned lyre,
Takes into tuned sound the flaming sight,
And ushers with new song the ancient night.

III.

How to the singer comes the song?
Bowed down by ill and sorrow
On every morrow
The unworded pain breaks forth in heavenly singing;
Not all too late sharp solace bringing
To unbroken spirits winging
Though mortal anguish to the unknown rest—
A lyric balm for every wounded breast.

IV.

How to the singer comes the song?
How to the summer fields
Come flowers? How yields
Darkness to happy morn? How doth the night
Bring stars? Oh, how do love and light
Leap at the sound and sight
Of her who makes this dark world seem less wrong—
Life of my life, and soul of all my song!

A Love Symphony.

Along the garden way just now
I heard the flowers speak;
The white rose told me of your brow,
The red rose of your cheek.
The lily of your bending head,
The bindweed of your hair;
Each looked its loveliest and said
You were more fair.

I went into the wood anon,
And heard the wild birds sing,
How sweet you were; they warbled on,
Piped, trilled the self-same thing.
Thrush, blackbird, linnet, without pause,
The burden did repeat,
And still began again because
You were more sweet.

And then I went down to the sea,
And heard it murmuring, too,
Part of an ancient mystery,
All made of me and you.
How many a thousand years ago
I loved and you were sweet,
Longer I could not stay, and so,
I fled back to your feet.

ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

A Woman's Soliloquy in 1950.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

I know my husband really tries
A pleasant home to make,
But he can't seem to make such pies
As father used to bake.

He keeps the parlors very neat;
Cares for the baby, too—
But, oh! he doesn't roast the meat
As papa used to do.

He has good taste in cutting out
And sewing his own clothes.
That means economy, no doubt—
But father's cooking goes!

I really must insist that Jake
Shall seek a cooking school
And learn to make such pies and cakes
As father does, by rule.

And then how proud and glad I'll be,
When ma brings father here,
To hear her say: "It's plain to see
Jacob can't cook, my dear."

The Mountain Voice.

All sadly through the stern ravine
There rode a horseman brave;
"Ah! draw I near my darling's arms,
Or near to the gloomy grave?"
The echo answer gave:
"To the gloomy grave."

And as the horseman rode
A deep sigh heaved his breast
"If I thus early go to the grave,
Well—in the grave is rest."
The answering voice confessed:
"In the grave is rest."

Slowly adown the rider's cheek
A tear of sad thought fell;
"If but in the grave there is rest for me,
For me in the grave 'tis well."
Whereto the echo knell:
"In the grave 'tis well."

HEINRICH HEINE.

Low Rate Excursion.

JANUARY 8, 1895.

The MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY and IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE will sell Homeseeker's Excursion tickets to the Southeastern States on the above date at one fare for the round trip, limited to twenty days for return. Call at City Ticket Office or Union Station for tickets and full particulars.

FIRE IN A THEATER.

Drop Curtain Blazes Up at the Germania and Causes Excitement

During the performance of "Hamlet" by the stock company of the Germania at that theater, on Fourteenth and Lucas place, last night a drop curtain took fire, and for a while there was great excitement behind the scenes. Fortunately the blaze occurred during an intermission and while the stage curtain was down, and the audience was unaware of any danger. The fire was caused by the placing of a candelabra too near the curtain. When it blazed up the members of the troupe became greatly excited, but the stage hands secured a patent fire extinguisher without delay and began to use it. They succeeded in putting out the blaze before it had gained any very alarming headway. The damage done was slight. When the audience learned later of what had occurred behind the scenes many of them were slightly wrought up. Only the coolness of the stage hands prevented a serious fire and probably a panic. During the excitement behind the curtain the orchestra kept up playing.

MAMMOTH ELEVATOR.

Million Bushel One to Be Erected in St. Louis.

A new mammoth grain elevator, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, is soon to be erected in this city. It is to be erected by the contracting firm of James Stewart & Co. of this city, and according to one of the firm the company has been already organized and the capital subscribed and in fact all necessary arrangements made except the selection of a site and the signing of the contracts with the railroads for connections, etc. It is said that it will be solely an outside enterprise and that not a dollar of St. Louis capital will be invested.

Mr. Bowan, of the firm of Paddock & Co., large grain dealers of Toledo, O., is in the city, looking into the details of the enterprise and it is thought that his firm will become large stockholders in the concern.

BLAZE AT VIENNA.

Several Buildings Destroyed and the Losses Very Large.

VIENNA, Ill., Jan. 7.—About 9 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the upper story of H. A. Dunn's store building, on the south side of the square. The fire went with such fury that it could not be controlled, and the whole building was in ashes in a very short time.

On the west side of this building were the two store buildings of C. G. Harris and on the east stood the new Central Hotel. Neither could be saved.

The hotel building, occupied by M. T. Van Cleve, cost $6,500 and the furnishings about $2,000, with $7,750 insurance. H. A. Dunn's building cost $3,500, with $3,000 insurance. He also had $1,500 insurance on his stock of groceries and millinery, which will about cover his loss. The rooms up-stairs were occupied by Spann & Sherdian, attorneys, and A. J. Frey, dentist. C. G. Harris' building was occupied by himself. He had a stock of general merchandise. The Reformer office was located up-stairs and was a total loss to T. J. Murray, the proprietor.

Confederate Home.

A special meeting of the following Executive Committee of the Confederate Home of Missouri is called for the Laclede Hotel, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m., to draw a bill to be presented to the Legislature, so as to secure State aid for the Confederate Home:

K. F. Peddicord, Palmyra; F. L. Pitts, Paris; A. C. Cook, Plattsburg; Elijah Gates, St. Joseph; Blake L. Woodson, Kansas City; W. C. Bronaugh, Lewis Station; Thos. P. Hoy, Sedalia; Robert A. McCulloch, Pisgah; W. H. Kennan, Mexico; Henry Guibor, St. Louis; A. G. Anderson, St. Louis; Frank Gaiennie, St. Louis; Edmond Casey, Potosi; O. H. P. Catron, West Plains; C. T. Davis, Nevada.

To a Jilt.

From the Boston Herald.

When first we corresponded, you
Wrote "Sir," and I wrote "Madam;"
But that was when you knew not me,
Nor I knew you from Adam.

You signed yourself "Most faithfully."
I thought it inexpedient
To answer you more warmly then,
And ended, "Your obedient."

But soon you found you knew my aunt's
Half-brother's German sister,
And so we struck the golden mien
With "Dear," and "Miss," and "Mr."

One day I wrote in terms that seemed
To you too billet-doux-ly;
You straightway took me down a peg
By signing "Sir, yours truly."

Next day, you feigned compunction and
Used phrases almost fervent,
I paid you back and wrote "Your most
Obedient humble servant."

"Yours always," once I tried; but you
Proved more unkind than clever,
By riding rough-shod o'er my heart
With "Pardon me, yours never."

This outrage tore my soul, and drove
Me almost from my senses.
My answer was typewritten by
My girl amanuensis.

Once more you grew "Affectionate,"
And I replied "Sincerely;"
You pocketed your pride, and signed
Your next one "Alice" merely.

And then I gave myself away
With "Angel," "Darling," "Goddess,"
And little dreamed the heart was false
That beat beneath your bodice.

But when at last I sign myself
"Your destined caro sposo,"
You calmly write and say you never
Led me to suppose so.

I ask you what did "Alice" mean?
Why, when I called you Venus
A month ago, you did not say
That there was nought between us?

Yes, e'en the worm will turn, and free
His limbs from silken fetters.
I sign myself "etcetera."
P. S.—Herewith your letters.

GEORGE SOMES LAYARD.

The Picture in My Heart.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In each man's soul there lives a dream
Lit by a woman's eyes,
Whose glance is like the tender gleam
That thrills the evening skies.
It is a dream that never faints,
Though weal or woe befalls,
But haunts the heart, and softly paints
A picture on its walls.

It is my dream at midnight,
And in the crowded mart,
That darling face
With gentle grace—
The picture in my heart.

In each man's heart there floats a voice
That speaks to him alone,
The voice of her, his spirit's choice,
He longs to call his own.
The days may hasten like the wind,
Or lag with sullen feet,
Some day this wandering heart shall find
The face he longs to meet.

It is my dream at midnight,
Its dear eyes ne'er depart,
Oh, where is she,
My bride to be—
The picture in my heart?

Oh, some hearts range the wide world through
And through to find their mate,
And some amid the darkness rue
That they have met too late.
A wistful glance betrays to each
What neither dares to sigh;
A wedded bond forbids the speech
That's uttered by the eye.

It is my dream at midnight,
It makes my pulses start,
O Fate be kind,
And let me find
The picture in my heart.

SAMUEL MINTURE PECK.

THE SMALL BOY AGAIN.

His Idea of a Perfect Holiday Dinner Menu.

The Buffalo Express says a boy of that city who was asked to write out what he considered an ideal holiday dinner menu evolved the following:

First Corse.
Mince Pie.
Second Corse.
Pumpkin Pie and Turkey.
Third Corse.
Lemon Pie, Turkey and Cranberries.
Fourth Corse.
Custard Pie, Apple Pie, Chocolate Cake and Plum Pudding.
Dessert.
Pie.

SILENT SYNDICATE.

Blackmailing Methods of Certain Paris Newspapers.

THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF INVOLVED IN ONE SCANDAL.

Managers of Clubs Finally Unite to Fight Against Extortion and Arrests Begin to Be Made—How Mme. Dreyfus Was Robbed by Unscrupulous Men.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—"Pays de Chautage" (land of blackmail) was the term applied by Henri Rochefort a few days ago to his native country when another press scandal (a veritable "Panamino") loomed up on the horizon of Paris. The inexorable exile claims that blackmail is not only a prominent characteristic of the modern press of France, but that it is the foremost feature of the Government of to-day.

"Since the time when the lists of Arton and Reinach were made public," he declares, "the reactionary government of the country has obtained all its concessions from the Chamber of Deputies merely by the terror of divulgation."

Allez Bros., a well known firm of Paris ironmongers, contracted a few weeks ago to supply the Ministry of War with a number of water cans for use in the army. They sub-let the order to another house for execution. When the cans were delivered to the War Department the Inspector refused them as being too light and made of inferior material. They were offered again by Allez Bros., and the Inspector then discovered that false bottoms had simply been put into the cans to bring them up to the required weight. Again he refused them. Allez Bros. were informed by the Minister of War that they would be prosecuted and the matter got into the papers.

Seven Paris journalists formed a "Syndicate of Silence" to shut the mouths of the Paris newspapers upon the matter of the alleged fraud. Allez Bros. were already trembling when the head of the syndicate said to them:

"If you will hand over to me 100,000 francs ($20,000) I will guarantee the silence of the Paris press upon this little matter of the water-can contract. I will undertake to organize a press campaign in favor of the house of Allez Bros. Further, a certain number of deputies shall be influenced in such a way as to force the Minister of War to accept the false-bottom cans already tendered, and if Gen. Mercier should show himself at all obstinate he will be politely requested to resign his portfolio."

Allez Bros. jumped at the offer and, large as was the sum demanded, they paid it without a murmur. The head of the syndicate handed $2,500 to each of his six confreres and kept $5,000.

Allez Bros. discovered the next day that many of the Paris newspapers continued to clamor for their prosecution. Seven only of forty or fifty newspapers had been silenced. It was their turn to complain to the Minister of War, and they insisted that the blackmailers should be exposed and prosecuted.

Gen. Mercier did not hesitate; he decided to proceed against the seven-membered syndicate of silence, and began to act with energy. But a higher power in the State intervened, explaining that it would be unwise at this moment to raise another Panama scandal.

"Call upon the seven to refund the 100,000 francs," he said, "and let the matter drop so far as the Government is concerned."

The edict went forth. The six confederates took their $2,500 shares in fear and trembling to their chief. Great was their chagrin when he told them he had paid his debts with his share of the spoils, and could not recall the money. Then as he unbosomed himself of the fact that he had estimated his services as at $5,000, their cup ran over with vexation. They were obliged to make good the big seventh share, and each had to draw from his own pocket $833 to make up the $20,000.

The innocent papers insisted that an inquiry should be undertaken, and, strange to say, at least one of the notorious seven was asked to sit in judgment upon the affair, and the man nominated President of the committee appointed to inquire occupies a prominent position upon a Paris newspaper which was inscribed upon the Panama list as having received 1,500,000 francs. The committee had neither the power to investigate nor the necessary authority to search for evidence to convict the persons guilty. Those in possession of facts naturally refused to recognize such a tribunal or to appear before it. The committee, it is charged, was purposely constructed in this way so as to frustrate the object it professed. Consequently the inquiry collapsed.

Quite as disgraceful as the affair of Allez Bros. was the blackmailing of Mme. Dreyfus, the unfortunate wife of the French officer now in prison under a charge of betraying his country. As soon as it appeared that Mme. Dreyfus was the daughter of a rich manufacturer of Mulhausen, swarms of reporters gathered at her apartment in the Avenue de Trocadero with offers to "give publicity to anything she might wish to say upon the arrest of her husband"—for a consideration. She disbursed sums varying from 100 to 1,000 francs to the first dozen or so of these accommodating men. The word went around, and members of the "Corporation of Chautage" flew like a cloud of locusts toward the minarets of the Trocadero. But the earlier swarms had drained the golden goblet.

Paris papers have been endeavoring to mitigate the offense of Capt. Dreyfus by printing palliative interviews with his wife. The spell—not of patriotism—has been working upon the will of the purveyors of garbled paragraphs. But now that the showers of gold have ceased the gallant knight dropped suddenly to a traitor of the deepest dye, and shooting was too good for him.

Now details are published of a still more outrageous scandal. Upon the plaint of M. Bloch, Director of the Paris Fencing Club, warrants have been issued for the arrest of M. Portalis, manager of the Dixneuvieme Siecle, and M. Declercq, one of the reporters of the paper. The latter is in custody; M. Portalis has fled.

As the result of inquiries into this case a gigantic scheme of levying blackmail upon the managers of all the casinos and gambling clubs throughout the country has been unearthed.

The examining Magistrate learned from M. Bertrand, Director of the Franco-American Club, that he also had been asked by the chief editor of the Dixneuvieme Siecle for 100,000 francs under a threat to divulge certain facts which would throw discredit upon the club. Remembering that when mud is thrown it always leaves its mark, M. Bertrand consented to pay 70,000 francs.

For the last month a regular campaign has been carried on in the columns of the Dixneuvieme Siecle against all the clubs in Paris, and it now appears that the basis for the articles was supplied by a well-known gambler, who has been turned out of several clubs for cheating. As soon as the articles began to produce their effect an intimation was sent around to the managers of the clubs that the campaign would stop upon the guarantee of a payment of 150,000 francs ($30,000) a year, and they were invited to form a syndicate to raise this fund for distribution among the newspapers conducting the campaign. If the money was not forthcoming, further exposures would follow, and, if necessary, an "editor-deputy" would interpellate the Chamber upon the subject.

Managers of the clubs met and decided to repulse the attempt at blackmail.

By far the most productive of all the sources of "chautage" is the Casino of Monte Carlo. The notorious gambling establishment pays out over $300,000 a year to buy the silence of the Paris and provincial papers. The amounts paid in subventions vary from $15,000 (received by a famous Paris journal) down to $200 distributed to sporting reporters who assist in giving publication to the pigeon shooting on the Monte Carlo grounds.

Not more than half a dozen of the half hundred daily papers of Paris pay. Advertising is still in its infancy in France, and the receipts from circulation are insignificant. Every party and every shade of opinion must have its organ. These live upon the "subventions" of politicians; others thrive upon financial schemes and commercial combinations; quite a number exist upon "chautage" alone.

So, in turn, many of the individual journalists practice the same tactics. Outside of the first-class journals the salary of the average Paris reporter is inadequate for his necessities, and his "chief" understands that he must "make" the balance by practices well known and countenanced.

Bud Lucky Captured.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Jan. 7.—Bud Lucky, a member of the Cook gang, was captured by Deputy Marshal Jimmerson at the house of a friend in the Cherokee bottoms near Muskogee, I. T., Sunday night.

CAVEN'S MURDERER

Instructed to Wound His Victim Slightly, but Killed Him.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—There was some sensational testimony brought out to-day in the Coroner's investigation of the mysterious murder of General Passenger and Freight Agent Caven of the Valley Railway, which occurred some time ago.

Walter I. Shoup, a well-known attorney, testified that he knew Caven's murderer and could put his hands on him at any time. He refused point blank, however, to give the name of that much-sought person, saying that the party was his client and that he (Shoup) could not, therefore, be compelled to divulge his name. Later he might do so, however.

It was brought out that Caven had been much in the society of a certain married woman, whose husband had applied for a divorce on account of the alleged intimacy. A man was employed to watch the pair and obtain conclusive evidence and at the same time wound Caven slightly, if possible. The shot, however, went to Caven's vitals and he died almost instantly.

Attorney Shoup, who was formerly District Attorney at Mansfield, will probably be placed in jail this afternoon for contempt unless he divulges the name desired.

AT A WELL'S BOTTOM.

Barrett Scott's Body Said to Have Been Located.

O'NEIL, Neb., Jan. 7.—Barrett Scott's body lies at the bottom of a well about four miles from where he was captured by the mob. At least that is now the universal belief.

Fifty men, divided into squads, began a minute search Saturday night. The successful party embraced John Skirving, Clerk of the District Court of Holt County; Fred Smingley, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank; Sheriff Hamilton and others. They searched the abandoned Harris ranch. An old milk-house concealed a deep well. A ladder led to the bottom. Joe Kratten volunteered the descent, secured by a rope. Joe carried a lamp and a grappling hook. Human hair and shreds of clothing were brought up. The hooks would not grapple the body. It will probably be raised to-day.

ROUGH TIME.

Emma May Fitzgerald's Serious Allegations Against Her Husband.

Emma May Fitzgerald sues Harrison F. Fitzgerald for a divorce on the ground of cruelty. Their marriage relations continued from June 9, 1892, to Nov. 14, 1894. She alleges that about five months after their marriage and at a time when plaintiff was in a delicate condition, the defendant struck her and abused her so cruelly that as a result thereof she had a miscarriage. She also alleges that he tried to burn her with a hot poker, and on one occasion, in Chicago, threatened to kill her by throwing her from a window.

IN THE SENATE.

Ransom Made President Pro Tem. and the President Notified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—In the absence from the city of the Vice-President and President Pro Tem. Harris, William R. Cox, the Secretary of the Senate, called that body to order to-day. The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, made a touching allusion to the death of Representative Post of Illinois.

Mr. Gorman offered a resolution nominating Mr. Ransom of North Carolina (Dem.) as President pro tem. of the Senate. This was agreed to, and the oath of office was administered by the venerable Senator Morrill.

The presiding officer then called Mr. Manderson of Nebraska (Rep.) to the chair, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives of its action regarding the election of a presiding officer.

Judge Clarke's Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day considered the case of Judge Clarke, appointed United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee. A sub-committee, consisting of Senators Hill, Lindsey and Platt, were appointed to investigate the charges and report to the full committee at a later date.

Right-of-Way Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill passed by the House last August authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of the right of way through the public lands, not within the limits of any park, forest, military or Indian reservation, for tramroads, canals or reservoirs, to the extent of the ground occupied by each side of the marginal limits thereof, or 50 feet on each side of the center line of the tram-road by any citizen or any association of citizens of the United States engaged in the business of cutting timber and manufacturing lumber.

Relief of Homestead Settlers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day favorably reported the bill recommended by Secretary Smith, for the relief of Homestead settlers on timber lands in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, who suffered loss by reason of the severe forest fires of the past autumn. The bill has already passed the House.

Charged With Burglary.

A warrant was issued against Neal Collins and Ernest Miller, charging them with burglarizing the store of Simon Moritz, at 1020 Morgan street, on Saturday night, and stealing cloth valued at $162. Philip Schneiderman, who keeps a store at 704 North Ninth street, was arrested on a warrant charging him with receiving stolen property—six bolts of cloth, valued at $100, being found at his place, and which were identified by Moritz as some of the property alleged to have been stolen from him.

Died of Hydrophobia.

LEWISTON, Ill., Jan. 7.—Clarence, the 8-year-old son of Editor E. O. Barnes, died last night in agony from hydrophobia. The lad was bitten by a rabid dog a few weeks ago. The Orton madstone, at Denver, Ill., had been applied, and the wound had healed on the surface.

Dead Body Found.

The dead body of a male colored infant about 8 months old was found at the foot of Miller street at 10:30 a. m. by two boys named Henry and Elliot Kraushorst, brothers, living at 1419 South Second street, who were gathering wood and coal. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Fined for Being Fresh.

Larry Botto, a young man who is charged with disturbing the peace of Minnie Wells of Ninth and Walnut streets, failed to appear before Judge Morris for trial to-day, and when brought in by Deputy Marshal Fox he became impudent and was fined $20 for contempt of court. The disturbance case was continued.

Turned Over the Surplus.

Hugh T. Pattison, the retiring Clerk of the Criminal Court, turned into the city treasury $244 of unclaimed witness fees, making $4,300 of unclaimed witness fees turned into the treasury by him during his term as Clerk.

Wanted in Chicago.

Detective Tim Kehoe arrived here to-day and has identified Thomas Williams, alias Walsh, a prisoner, who will have served a $510 fine in the Work-house to-morrow, as a man who is wanted in Chi- the Windy City. The prisoner will be re-arrested as soon as he is released from the Work-house.

Conductor Injured.

ALBION, Ill., Jan. 7.—As Conductor Deusinger, on the P., D. & E. train, No. 1, was making a coupling, at Grayville, he fell in front of a car, the wheels passing over one leg, terribly mangling it.

MME. M. YALE

DISCOVERER OF

The Excelsior Hair Tonic

Gray Hair Restored.

Falling Hair Stopped

BALD HEADS COVERED.

For the first time in the history of the world a discovery is made that restores gray hair to its natural color without dye. Mme. Yale, that most wonderful woman chemist and great scientist, is the discoverer. The Excelsior Hair Tonic is the remedy. Mme. Yale has placed it on the market for the benefit of the public, and guarantees it will restore the natural color back to the hair, no matter how long it has been gray. The cure is permanent in every way. It will also stop falling hair in from 24 hours to one week. It restores the hair on bald heads and creates a luxuriant growth. It is a guaranteed cure for every ailment of the hair or scalp. The whole world bows down to Mme. Yale's discovery and to her great skill as a chemist, which has never been equaled by man or woman. The Excelsior Hair Tonic holds complete sway over the human hair. There are no ailments which the hair is heir to that it cannot cure. Beware of imitations. See that every bottle is labeled "Mme. M. Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic. Guaranteed to Restore Gray Hair without Dye." Price $1 per bottle; 6 for $5.

Sold by all Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by

MME. M. YALE, Chicago.

CUP RACE ASSURED.

Royal Yacht Squadron Formally Waives All Objections.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Promptly at noon the Prince of Wales, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, drove up in a brougham to the Bodles Club, St. James street, in order to attend a meeting of the squadron, which was called for that hour. The Prince seemed to be in the best of health and spirits as he entered the house. Lord Lonsdale and other members of the Royal Yacht Squadron had already preceded the Prince. The meeting was held in the vast, richly decorated drawing room of the famous old club on the second floor overlooking St. James street. As soon as the meeting was opened the telegrams and letters of Commodore Smith were read and a discussion to the effect that the Royal Yacht Squadron considers in view of the meaning attached to the "mutual agreement" clause by the New York Yacht Club that the form be specified in the deed of gift of 1887, is not objectionable, Mr. Richard Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was instructed to cable to the effect to Commodore James D. Smith. A committee was appointed with full power to decide any other question which may be raised during the arrangement of the minor details of the race. The great meeting was concluded at 12:45 o'clock p. m., when the majority of the members left the club-house. A few minutes later the Prince of Wales drove hurriedly away with Lord Lonsdale. The cable messages sent by Mr. Grant to Commodore Smith at the conclusion of the meeting was as follows:

"Smith, New York Yacht Club: I cable you to-day result of special meeting Royal Yacht Squadron. Conclude new challenge definitely settled. GRANT, Cowes."

A second message sent to ex-Commodore Smith read as follows:

"Having regard to construction placed under the deed of gift of 1887 by the New York Yacht Club, the Royal Yacht Squadron is willing to give a receipt in accordance with the terms contained in the deed of gift of 1887. GRANT, Cowes."

At the meeting details which were thought would be likely to come up for discussion here or in New York were carefully gone over and a number of suggestions in this respect were made to the committee of the squadron which has been appointed with power to decide upon all such matters. In a word everything which it was possible to do was done to insure a satisfactory race without any further hitches.

THE ST. LOUIS BILL.

Congressman Cobb Fears He May Not Get a Hearing for It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Congressman Cobb said this morning to the Post-Dispatch correspondent that he had not received the draft of the St. Louis currency bill, and is of the opinion that it will not materialize in time to introduce should the caucus to-day decide to support the project of currency legislation. It may still have a chance of introduction under the five-minute rule as an amendment to the Carlisle bill, although it will hardly have a chance of receiving favorable consideration in this short time, which will be allotted to debate before the vote is taken on Thursday or Friday.

COOK GANG NO. 2.

Amateur Train Robbers and Highwaymen in Arkansas.

CAMDEN, Ark., Jan. 7.—It was reported here to-day that the participants in the attempted train robbery at the tank near Buena Vista on the Cotton Belt road were under arrest at St. Stephen, a station twenty miles from Camden. The report proved untrue, but the officers have located a local organized band near that place. They call themselves "the Cook Gang, No. 2." Several attempts have been made to make the arrests, but the amateurs are in hiding or have fled the country. The railroad officers and citizens are a unit in the determination to break up the gang and bring the guilty parties to the bar of justice.

Wyoming Senatorial Contest.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 7.—The Wyoming senatorial contest was practically closed this morning when J. C. Davis of Carbon and Judge Jay L. Torrey of Fremont County withdrew from the fight. A caucus will probably be held and ex-Senator Warren and ex-Congressman Clark selected with but little opposition.

Held for the Grand Jury.

Hary Smith was held for the Grand-jury in $1,000 bonds on a charge of embezzlement. William Connors was held on two charges of burglary and larceny in $800 bonds in each case.

Lignon at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Mr. J. G. Lignon of St. Louis, who has probably built more jails than any other man in the country, is stopping at the Johnson.

Charged With Assault.

Mike Wagner and Edward Cross were arrested at Third and Victor streets at 12:30 p. m. on a charge of assaulting and cutting on Sunday H. C. McClellan, a private watchman at the Anheuser-Busch glass-house, at Third and Barton streets.

Ran Away From Home.

Clarence May, aged 15, ran away from his home, 809 South Eighteenth street, last Friday and his mother wants him arrested.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

All-Day Service.

An all-day prayer service is being held at the People's Central Church. At noon the week of prayer exercises were inaugurated and Rev. Dr. Niccolls spoke on "Humiliation and Prayer."

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

NEW FASHIONS IN DANCES.

Waltzes Never Grow Old and the Deux Temps Is Popular.

SOME NOVEL COTILLON FIGURES.

Dancing requires far more ball room experience and much less school instruction than it did twenty-five years ago. Except in dancing schools nobody dances round dances now except the waltz and the deux temps. The schottische and the gavotte make good dancing school exhibitions, but fin-de-siecle beaux and belles forgot both several seasons ago. The polka never was very popular, and is now quite out of fashion. And as for the march—except at public balls, it is quite outre.

The waltz always has been the favorite round dance for a ball room, and probably always will be as long as the seductive waltz music sets slippered feet to restlessly beating time, and every nerve tingling with the desire to dance. There have been modifications and variations of the waltz—such as the glide and the hop waltz, besides several others, but the waltz pure and simple will always be with us.

DEUX TEMPS AND GAVOTTE.

Next to the waltz in popularity comes the deux temps, although it masquerades as such under a comparatively new name. Many of the stately matrons of to-day danced it twenty-five years ago, when it was called the two-step. It has grown so in favor during several recent seasons that it is predicted it will be the only round dance on many ball programmes this winter, even to the exclusion of the waltz. Wherever you go the deux temps is danced. Recently one of the fashionable clubs gave a dance at which it was danced exclusively.

At informal dances for very young people the simple gavotte is still sometimes danced. It is a round dance and suggestive of the varsovienne of long ago—another dancing school dance. In the gavotte, however, there are more possibilities for the dancer. In the varsovienne, as in gavotte, there is a little kick, which, while perfectly modest is gracefully enticing. Any girl whose foot is not particularly small and well shaped should avoid the gavotte. And as for dainty footwear and silken hose, to say nothing of lace-trimmed petticoats, all these should be fastidiously elegant when dancing the gavotte. Not that it is a dance better fitted for the stage, but one so full of coquetry that all the small embellishments play a not inactive part.

SQUARE DANCES.

It is in the square dances that the opportunity for a dancing master's inventive genius has full play. While fashionable society turns its back coldly on any innovations of the round dance, it grasps any new idea in square dances most eagerly. And there is not a season in which several of these do not become popular.

The cotillon is unquestionably the fin-de-siecle dance. To dance the cotillon is one of society's imperative requisites. Ignorance of this mighty accomplishment is considered an evidence that you are not to the manner born. Nor will all the dancing school proficiency in the world avail you anything, for familiarity with the cotillon means ball-room experience. There is little to wonder at in its popularity. In it there can always be novelty, so long as new figures and new favors can be invented. And in the former is given an opportunity less to the dancing master than to the leader of the cotillon. It is he who is expected to invent some new and effective figures. Is it much wonder, such being the case, that in the world of dancers the leader capable of inventing new figures is regarded as a benefactor and is much sought after and toasted as he deserves? To be able to lead the cotillon is the ambition of every young man in society.

The fencing figure owes its origin to the inventive genius of the Marchioness of Dufferin, in whose ball room it was first danced. Unless the men dancers are all fencers, however, it should never be attempted. At the end of a foil is attached a tiny powder puff, liberally sprinkled with powder. Each time the successful man touches his opponent a snowy mark is left on his coat. When a vital point is touched the weapons are dropped and the victor waltzes off with his fair prize. To make the figure effective foils should be plentiful and at least half a dozen couples engaged in combat at one time.

THE NEW DOOR FIGURE.

One of the very newest figures of this season is called the door figure. The great object in any cotillon figure is that the effect should be beautiful and artistic. Any attempt at buffoonery should be suppressed. For beautiful effect the door figure is certainly a success. Some slight previous arrangement is necessary.

Light laths of wood must be nailed together to form the framework for a door. Over these is pasted tissue paper of bright color, every one different. There should be as many doors as there are couples. These are placed at intervals down the center of the room, each one held in position by a couple. To add to the effect every alternate lady should be on the right side of the doors, while those in between are on the left. The dancers first waltz around the room and next through each of the doors, bursting through the delicate tissue paper obstructions one after the other.

MARINER'S COMPASS.

The mariner's compass is a beautiful figure resembling in many respects the ever popular May-pole. The dial of a large compass of painted cardboard is fastened to a high pole. Tied to the compass are as many long variegated ribbons as there are ladies. Inscribed on each is one of the points of the compass. The gentlemen, wearing miniature compasses in their buttonholes, held with a colored rosette of ribbon, surround the compass in a ring. A second ring is now formed by the ladies around the men. Each lady catches hold of a ribbon, on the end of which is some dainty trifle as a favor.

The men then turn round the compass one way, while the ladies go the other. At a word from the leader the double circle is broken and the dancers divide in couples. Each man selects as his partner the lady with a colored ribbon similar to the one attached to his boutonierre. Then follows the waltz.

THE CALL FIGURE.

A figure which causes much amusement and requires no previous arrangement beyond providing a small flute is called the call figure. A gentleman designated by the leader takes his position on a chair in the middle of the rooms. At intervals he plays the flute. This is a signal for some lady among the dancers to invite him to dance. Sometimes as a jest he is allowed to blow indefinitely. Calling as he is for release from his absurd position invariably causes much laughter.

Again another man has scarcely blown the flute when, at a signal from the leader, every girl in the room crowds around him. To make a choice from such an embarrassing wealth of femininity is a perplexing problem. There is just enough boisterous fun in this figure, perhaps, to make it undesirable except at an informal dance.

THE SNOWBALL FIGURE.

The most effective and picturesque figure should always be the final one. One which is very popular for this purpose is called the snowball figure. For obvious reasons it must always come at the conclusion of the cotillon. A number of balls filled with confetti, or tiny fragments of white paper, are, at a given signal from the leader, thrown into the air. As these balls are covered with the thinnest tissue paper, they burst in the throwing and emit showers of snowy paper. At the word "cotillon" all dance, the flaky bits picturesquely adhering to the ladies' hair and bare shoulders and to the men's coats.

The souvenir favors of the cotillon deserve a word. Every season there are new ideas for these, and no hostess ever need despair of not finding something novel. This year there are some particularly dainty trifles which are inexpensive as well as elegant. However, the general preference is for things which can be used afterwards. For the ladies' trifles such as powder puffs, bonbonierres, sachets, vinaigrettes and silver or gold chain purses are very pretty and popular.

For the men tobacco pouches, matchboxes or tiny pocket calendars are suitable. More costly favors are sometimes given, such as a bouquet of violets concealing a jewel in its heart, or favors of cut glass and china.

THE KAISER GAVOTTE.

A square dance in which society is much interested is the Kaiser gavotte. This dance owes its origin to a German professor, who gave it its name in honor of Emperor William. The dance so delighted his majesty that he has ordered it to be danced at all the court balls.

The Kaiser gavotte is a stately dance much resembling the minuet. As danced at the German court balls a profound obeisance to the Emperor and Empress begins and ends the dance. The continuous figures leave the beholder in a transport of admiration. Only a professor of dancing could describe every figure. Two figures which are particularly beautiful are called the rosette and the star.

The gavotte balance, however, is the most effective figure in the dance. The ladies, with their left hands, very daintily catch their skirts, lifting them ever so little, still enough to show satin slippers and clouds of lace. With right hands held high over their heads, they catch their partners' hands, and in this wise, balancing, one couple following the other in succession, they make a grand tour of the ballroom. All the steps are stately and dignified, and only persons with natural grace can dance the Kaiser gavotte well.

THE FIGURE IN THE DOOR DANCE.

IN SKATING SEASON.

(From Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.)

A REGULAR TWISTER.

EXTRA ON THE CHIN.

(From Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.)

Customer (with extensive acreage of chin)—But I thought your regular charge was one penny?

Hairdresser—Jest so, sir; but, you see, you've a double chin, and a penny wouldn't pay to cover it with soap.

BAKED BEANS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Impossible to Get the Genuine Article in St. Louis.

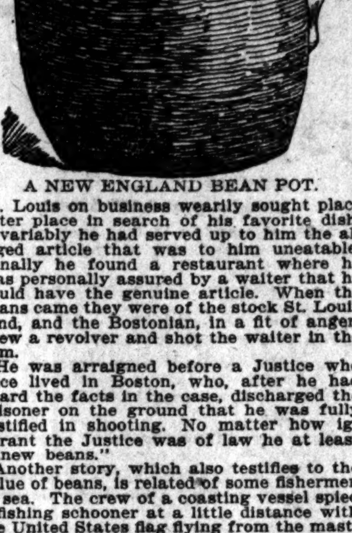
RIGHT KIND OF BEANS IMPORTANT.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The New England man in St. Louis who likes baked beans as they bake them "down East" vainly tries to find them. There are lots of beans sold in St. Louis, and almost at every turn one sees the sign, "Boston Baked Beans," but they are Boston beans in name only.

Instead of being neither too soft nor too hard, brown in color, juicy, entirely whole and full of flavor, as they should be, they are white and dry and are mashed into a compact mass. There is as much difference between beans which are properly cooked and the spurious article as there is between dried apples and the fresh ripe fruit plucked from the tree.

A story is related in this connection with baked beans, which, although it has never been proved to be true, is a strong testimonial in favor of the dish. It is to the effect that a Bostonian delayed for weeks in St. Louis on business wearily sought place after place in search of his favorite dish. Invariably he had served up to him the alleged article that was to him uneatable. Finally he found a restaurant where he was personally assured by a waiter that he could have the genuine article. When the beans came they were of the stock St. Louis kind, and the Bostonian, in a fit of anger, drew a revolver and shot the waiter in the arm.



A NEW ENGLAND BEAN POT.

He was arraigned before a Justice who once lived in Boston, who, after he had heard the facts in the case, discharged the prisoner on the ground that he was fully justified in shooting. No matter how ignorant the Justice was of law he at least "knew beans."

Another story, which also testifies to the value of beans, is related of some fishermen at sea. The crew of a coasting vessel spied a fishing schooner at a little distance with the United States flag flying from the masthead, union down, which is always a signal of distress. The schooner was not apparently disabled and all her rigging was in ship-shape order. But, thinking something serious had happened or at least that the fisherman had run out of water, the captain of the coaster sent a boat to the schooner to ascertain the trouble. When it neared the schooner one of the men cried out:

"What's the matter; do you need water?"

"No; we've got plenty of water and provisions," was the reply, "but we have been out of beans two weeks—we want beans."

The reason why baked beans outside of New England are so unlike the genuine article is that they are not properly cooked, and more specially because they are not cooked in an old-fashioned down East bean pot. There are probably no real bean pots on sale outside of New England. They are all about he same in appearance, and are made of potter's clay, which is the material flower pots are made of.

For some reason beans baked in any other utensil are unlike those baked in a bean pot. Just why this is so is hard to determine, but the fact remains. Possibly the thick pottery-ware affects the beans in a similar manner as a meerschaum pipe affects the flavor of tobacco.

Any one can have nice baked beans if he secures a bean pot and follows these directions: First get your beans. The large red kidney variety is largely used, but the small, white pea bean is more generally popular.

One quart of beans is sufficient when cooked for two meals for an average family. They should be soaked in cold water for an hour or so. Then salt and pepper should be added, together with half a teaspoonful of mustard and half a teacupful of molasses. The molasses gives the beans a delicious flavor, and, at the same time, it is not too pronounced, nor is it possible to detect the molasses. When the beans are in the pot, half or three-quarters of a pound of salt pork and streaked with lean should be placed on top, and then enough warm water poured into the pot to just cover the beans.

Beans should be baked in an oven of even temperature for either a day or a night, or, in other words, about twelve hours. It is better to bake them in the day time, for then they can receive more attention. As the water gradually evaporates more should be added from time to time, but care should be taken to keep the beans covered. This must be done until the beans are nearly ready to be taken out, when more water should be added, so that they will not be mashed or broken.

The pot can remain in the oven, where it will simply keep hot for an indefinite time without injury. Beans should be served in a covered dish. Beans that have been left over are delicious warmed up in a stew pan with a little water added, and many bean epicures think the more times beans are warmed over the better they are.

In a number of New England towns the local baker bakes beans for half the town. Saturday nights the pots are taken to the bake-shop, where the baker marks each one with the intitials of the owner and places them in his big oven. Next morning the owners call for their beans and pay the charge of 10 cents, and invest two more in brown bread. It is an amusing sight on a Sunday morning to see a line of citizens going from the bake-shop to their homes each with a bean pot on one arm and a loaf of brown bread on the other.

The Rose She Gave.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

This—the rose she gave to me,
With its crimson tips;
Red—as any rose should be,
Having touched her lips.
And with something of her grace,
And the beauty of her face.

This—the rose she gave to me,
Bloomed where south winds stir;
Hid its honey from the bee
For the lips of her!
Through long days disquieted
For those lips to kiss red!

This—the rose she gave to me;
Never rose so sweet!
Here the heart of springtime see—
Lean, and hear it beat!
Life, and all its melody
In the rose she gave to me!

Hot Springs, Ark.

Under the management of Henry N. Willey the mammoth Hotel Eastman will open on Jan. 23. Will be conducted both on the American and European plans.

N. B.—Elegant bath-house connected with hotel.

A Big Texas County.

From the Washington Post.

"Some years ago," said Mr. E. Meredith, of Texas, at Willards, "The Legislature of our State carved a new county out of the tremendously big county of Presidio, in the far western part of the State, and gave it the name of Jeff Davis, afterwards the President of the Confederacy. It's a pretty large county itself, containing over 3,000 square miles, over twice the area of Rhode Island, and with less than one inhabitant to the square mile. It's rather a curious thing, though, that in every election Jeff Davis County gives a goodly majority for the Republican ticket, and I don't think the Democrats have carried it a single time since its organization."

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

IMAGINATION AIDS SURGERY.

How a Woman Was Cured of Lameness Which Did Not Exist.

From the Rochester Democrat.

"Imagination is not to be sneezed at," said a prominent surgeon the other day, as his eyes followed the brisk movements of a middle-aged woman who was passing. "Three years ago," said he, "that woman came to one of the hospitals of the city and engaged a private room. She drove to the institution in a carriage and was carried to her bed on a stretcher. She insisted that one of her ankles was helpless and that she could not walk. The house surgeon made an examination and could not discover that she had the slightest ailment. The next day the head surgeon looked her over carefully and being a somewhat brusque and outspoken person, he said as much to her. At this she was very indignant and insisted upon keeping her bed. No amount of persuasion could induce her to make any effort to walk, and she insisted that her ankle was helpless and so sensitive that the slightest touch of her foot to the ground caused her the most acute pain.

"Finding all efforts to persuade her to do anything for herself fruitless, the surgical staff held a consultation and determined to humor her. Consequently the following day the woman was told that she was suffering from a serious ailment, and preparations for an operation were made with a great parade of nurses, instruments and the like. The patient was then placed under the influence of an anaesthetic and a slight incision was made over the ankle joint. This was merely superficial, although it was several inches in length. It was immediately sewed up carefully bandaged and the patient removed to her bed, where she found herself when she recovered consciousness. After this she was subjected to the same care that would be given to the most serious cases for two weeks. The wound was dressed daily; the patient was enjoined to remain in one position and her diet was carefully prescribed. At the end of this time the bandages were removed, the stitches taken out, and a few days later the woman walked out of the hospital as well as you see her to-day. There has never been the slightest thing the matter with her, but she thought there was and the pretended operation satisfied her."

NO GENTLEMAN IN THE CAR.

Lack of Gallantry for Some Time Worried the Bibulous Passenger.

From the Washington Post.

Every seat in the car was taken when it reached the Peace monument bound west, and men were hanging on to the straps. But the gripman stopped for a middle-aged woman, who signaled him, and she entered and stood by the door. There were three Congressmen and a boy occupying seats, but none of them showed further evidence of a knowledge that one of the opposite sex was standing than was betrayed by their becoming immediately interested in their newspapers. Suddenly, above the roar of the cable train, sounded the voice of a How-come-you-so.

"Any gelman wil-hic -willing to give a-hic-lady a seat?"

The three Congressmen turned very red and raised their papers higher. The boy snickered; so did the men on the straps. The women with seats smiled and the one standing blushed, and then, appreciating the situation, smiled, too. The How-come-you-so closed his eyes. When the car stopped at the next corner to let a man on the grip get off, the How-come-you-so opened his eyes, and, seeing the standing woman, frowned heavily and broke out with another:

"Any gelman wil-hic-willing to hic-gi-give a lady a seat?"

The three Congressmen turned redder than before. The boy snickered again, the strappers grinned, and the standing woman bit her lip and looked out of the window. The How-came-you-so once more closed his eyes. Two streets farther and the boy got off the car. The standing woman took his seat. The How-came-you-so opened his eyes again, and seeing the woman comfortably seated, beamed round on his fellow passengers, and with a joyous what'll-you-have-smile, remarked:

"Share wus gelman willing to-hic-give lady seat. Hic-hray!"

WHAT IS A MONSIGNORE?

It Is Not a Strictly Ecclesiastical Title, but One of Human Origin.

The following letter to The New York World explains the much used but little understood title monsignore:

Whether Fr. Ducey is a monsignore or not appears to be rather an interesting question, and since no one is willing to solve the difficulty I may be permitted to throw some light on the subject. It is well known that the Catholic Church claims that her constitution, her government and her authority are all divine; but there is also in the church a human element and many things which are of human origin. The power received by priests and bishops in their ordination is said to be divine, while the title of monsignore is a mere human invention.

Now what is a monsignore? There is absolutely no such office in the Catholic Church and custom or courtesy is the only warrant for such a title. Like other sovereigns, the Pope has his immediate attendants. These are called domestic chamberlains or prelates, and by courtesy they are addressed as monsignore. They are usually priests, but they are inferior to priests in the hierarchy of the church. Other officials around the Vatican or attached to the different departments are of the number of domestic prelates.

In course of time ecclesiastics outside of Rome were numbered among the Pope's attendants, although not directly connected with the Vatican or the Roman departments. Some of them never saw the Pope, and doubtless he is ignorant of their existence.

A monsignore is therefore neither more nor less than a courtier. The title does not necessarily suppose great learning or arduous labor in the apostolic ministry. It may be a sign of the liberal use of wealth, and it always indicates a "pull." Americans revere true ministers of religion regardless of their creed, but Roman monsignori are as foreign to American soil as German princelings or Italian counts. Many are surprised that the worthy rector of St. Leo's did not repudiate the title long ere this. It is said that he was appointed without his asking and his commission forwarded to New York, but that he never received it. It is also said that his name appeared in the Gerarchia Cattolica, which is the official directory of the Vatican.

I venture to say that Mgr. Satolli will not bother with this controversy unless it is brought to him on appeal, and that he will not use his power except as a judge of appeal. Bishops may know the extent of his authority, but others are not so well informed. It is certain that he has not as much power as Leo XIII., even in this country, because the Pope would not or could not abdicate his authority in favor of any delegate. Some ecclesiastics go so far as to say that he has not authority over every controversy that may arise. In fact, I saw a letter written by a New York priest which can be construed in no other sense.

DR. JUSTUS J. SPRENG.

New York, Dec. 17.

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BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Cures for Life, Blood Poison and Taints, affecting the Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Mucous Patches in mouth, Scrofula, Eczema, Acne, Warty Growths, Herpes, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, etc. BLANK 2 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

URINARY AND BLADDER Ailments, as Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent, Milky or Bloody Urine, and private matters relating to Urinary Passage, promptly cured. BLANK 3 AND DICTIONARY SEALED, FREE, EXPLAINS.

MEN'S SPECIAL SURGERY, whether congenital or acquired, successfully attended to.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1894—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company will be held at the office of the company, s. w. corner 6th and St. Charles streets, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition then and there to be submitted to increase the Board of Directors from the present number, 5, to that of 7.
(Seal) JESSE L. BOOGHER, President.
V. O. SAUNDERS, Secretary. 2416

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 12th, 1894—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in St. Louis, on Monday, January 21st, 1895, at 9 a. m. The transfer books will be closed December 28th, 1894, and will be reopened January 22d, 1895. By order of the board.
EMERSON M'MILLIN, President.
A. ROSS, Secretary. 2401

WASHINGTON Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Rooms Nos. 310 and 312, third floor, Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1894.—The annual meeting of the members of this company and the election of three (3) directors will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m. Polls will be closed at 12 o'clock m.
PHILIP GRUNER, President.
LOUIS J. BEHRENS, Secretary. 2420

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 19, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mound City Paint and Color Co., for the election of directors, will be held in the office of the said company, Nos. 406 and 408 North Second street, on Monday, January 21st, 1895.
NORRIS B. GREGG, President.
E. H. DYER, Assistant Secretary. 2403

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator Company will be held on Monday, January 14, 1895, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., at the office of the company, Madison street and Levee, St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of electing seven (7) directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
W. T. ANDERSON, President.
JAMES T. BIRCH, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1894. 2454

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 19th, 1894.—The annual meeting or the stockholders of the Harland Patent Can Co., for the election of directors, will be held in the office of the said company, Nos. 406 and 408 North Second street, on Tuesday, January 22d, 1895.
WM. H. GREGG, JR., President.
E. H. DYER, Secretary. 2402

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fox Bros. Manufacturing Co., for the election of three (3) directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company in St. Louis, Mo., on the fourteenth day of January, 1895, at 9 a. m.
GEORGE C. FOX, President.
Attest: EDMOND A. THOMAS, Secretary. 2469

OFFICE Shultz Belting Company, corner Bismarck and Barton streets, St. Louis, Dec. 25, 1894—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of five (5) directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1895. Polls open from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.
JOHN A. J. SHULTZ, President.
R. C. ALVORD, Secretary. 2415

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Office of Rossmore Realty Company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri, December 31st, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rossmore Realty Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.
OTTO L. MERSMAN, President.
WM. P. NELSON, Secretary. 2458

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lindell Real Estate Company, for the election of seven (7) directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 421 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th day of January, 1895, at 9 a. m.
Attest: JNO. D. DAVIS, President.
LINDELL GORDON, Secretary.
St. Louis Mo., January 3d, 1895. 2475

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Realty and Improvement Company will be held in the office of the company in the Equitable Building, St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1895, at nine o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition then and there to be submitted to increase the capital stock of this company from two hundred thousand dollars, its present authorized capital, to one million three hundred thousand dollars.
HENRY RAEDER,
B. S. CROCKER,
L. L. LEACH,
JONATHAN CLARK,
Directors.
2414

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Western Union Building and Loan Association, No. 3.—Notice is hereby given to creditors interested in the assignment of the Western Union Building and Loan Association, that the undersigned asignee of said association has declared a dividend of 40 per cent of the amount of all demands allowed against said estate, payable at his office, No. 813 Chestnut st., St. Louis, on Thursday, January 10th, 1895.
R. F. KILGEN,
Assignee Western Union Building and Loan Association, No. 3.
DAWSON & GARVIN, Attorneys, Wainwright Building.
St. Louis, Jan. 4, 1895. 2487

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Western Union Building and Loan Association, No. 5.—Notice is hereby given to creditors interested in the assignment of the Western Union Building and Loan Association, that the undersigned assignees of said association have declared a dividend of 10 per cent of the amount of all demands allowed against said estate, payable at the office of R. F. Kilgen, 813 Chestnut street, St. Louis, on Friday, January 11th, 1895.
R. F. KILGEN AND A. A. B. WOERHEIDE,
Assignees Western Union Building and Loan Association, No. 5.
DAWSON & GARVIN, Wainwright Building.
St. Louis, January 4, 1895. 2486

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Sonnenfeld Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31st, 1894.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, 419 North Broadway, on Monday, January 14th, 1895, at 9 a. m.
ADOLPH ROSENTHAL, Vice-President.
JOS. W. MEYER, Secretary. 2450

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8, 1894, Election Notice—The regular annual election for eleven directors of the National Bank of the Republic of St. Louis, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 8, 1895, in the banking rooms, No. 214 North Fourth street. Polls open from 10 a. m. to 12 m. (2320) W. H. GRAHAM, Cashier.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of George Leiss, deceased, that I, the undersigned, executrix of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
MARIA LEISS,
Executrix of George Leiss, Deceased.
St. Louis, Dec. 29th, 1894. 2457

ESTATE of William G. Hunicke, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of William G. Hunicke, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis on the 21st day of December, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1894.
ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY,
2410 Administrator, with the Will Annexed.

ESTATE of George W. Smith, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of George W. Smith, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 21st day of December, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1894.
ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY,
2409 Administrator, with the Will Annexed.

ESTATE of John Conway, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John Conway, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 24th day of May, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 22d day of December, 1894.
2408 JAMES F. CONNOR, Executor.

ESTATE of William W. Carter, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William W. Carter, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 29th day of December, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 29th day of December, 1894.
HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
2455 Administrator.

EXECUTRIX' SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Notice is hereby given that pusuant to an order of sale made and entered by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis at its December term, 1894, the undersigned executrix of the last will and testament of Charles H. Tacke, deceased, will, on
MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1895,
between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, and during the session of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, at the east front door of the Court-house, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate lying and being situate in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:

A parcel of ground beginning at the intersection of the south line of Miami street with the east line of Missouri avenue, running thence eastwardly ten and four-fifths (10 4-5) feet to a point, thence south and parallel with the east line of Missouri avenue one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to a point, thence west and parallel with the south line of Miami street ten and four-fifths (10 4-5) feet to the east line of Missouri avenue, thence north along the east line of Missouri avenue to the place of beginning.

Also all the right, title and interest of said deceased to and in the following described real estate subject to the homestead of the widow of Charles H. Tacke, and further subject to a deed of trust to secure a note for the sum of $2,000.00: Beginning at a point in the south line of Miami street ten and four-fifths (10 4-5) feet east of and distant from the east line of Missouri avenue, thence running eastwardly along the south line of Miami street thirty-nine and one-fifth (39 1-5) feet to a point; thence southwardly and parallel with the east line of Missouri avenue one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to a point; thence west and parallel with the south line of Miami street thirty-nine and one-fifth (39 1-5) feet to a point, thence north one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the place of beginning; all of said real estate lying and being situate in city block numbered 1660 of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri.
ANNA MARIA TACKE,
Executrix of the Last Will of Chas. H. Tacke, Deceased. 2456

ESTATE of Catharine Gleason, Deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Gleason, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 18th day of December, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
2407 EDWARD J. GLEASON, Executor.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Mary E. Bofinger, deceased, that I, the undersigned, executor of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
JOHN N. BOFINGER, Executor.
St. Louis, Dec. 24th 1894. 2413

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned, Assignee of Henry Funk & Son, will, by order of court, sell on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1895,
beginning at 11 a. m., at the store, No. 611 Pine street, St. Louis, the following described property: 220 parcels of cloth goods, buttons, linings, button machine, several ready-made garments, one safe, double cutting table and all stock in trade, furniture and personal property in tailoring establishment of assignors. Terms, cash.
Property may be inspected on premises.
HERMAN A. UHL, Assignee.
2460 Room 602, Commercial Building.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Hasten Wells, deceased, that I, the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, intend to make a final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, to be holden at the Court-house in said city on the first Monday of March next.
JULIA WELLS,
Administratrix of Hasten Wells.
HIRAM J. GROVER, Attorney, 417 Pine st.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22, 1894. 2412

LEGAL.

SPECIAL Commissioner's Sale in Partition.—Pursuant to an order of sale in the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, made on the 11th day of December, A. D., 1894, in cause No. 88,371, in Court-room No. 1, wherein Margaret Sikemeier and Henry Sikemeier, her husband, and Nellie Conway and Frank J. Conway, her husband, are plaintiffs, and Mary Elizabeth Galvin, John D. Galvin and Elizabeth Galvin, his wife, Mathew J. Galvin and Mary Galvin, his wife, are defendants, the undersigned Special Commissioner, will, on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1895,
Between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell the real estate below described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the following terms, to wit: One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on said property, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, with privilege to the purchaser of paying all cash, provided he elect to do so before the approval of the sale by the Court.

The property to be sold is described as follows, to wit: "A lot or parcel of ground with all the improvements thereon, situated in city block No. one hundred and forty-nine (149), having a front of twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches on the east side of Seventh street, and running back eastwardly of the same width eighty-two (82) feet to a private alley four (4) feet wide, on which premises is erected the building known as No. 804 South Seventh street, which said property is more fully described as follows, to wit: A lot or parcel of ground in city block one hundred and forty-nine (149) of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, containing a front of twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches on the east line of Seventh street, by a depth eastwardly between parallel lines eighty-two (82) feet, more or less, to a private alley four(4) feet wide, bounded west by Seventh street, east by said alley, north by a line forty-seven (47) feet and six (6) inches south of the south line of, and parallel with Gratiot street.
CHARLES J. DUNNERMAN,
Special Commissioner,
No. 702 Chestnut street.
MILLS & FLITCRAFT, Attorneys,
No. 204 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
Dated at St. Louis, Missouri, this 26th day of December, A. D., 1894. 242[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Emile S. Guignon by his certain deed of trust for purchase money, dated the second day of December, 1892, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, Mo., in book 1113, page 415, also in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in Clayton, Mo., in book 71, page 135, conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, all the following described real estate, situate partly in the city and partly in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit.:

First. A parcel of land containing three and sixty one hundredths (3 and 61-100) acres, more or less, bounded north by Delmar avenue, on the east by the Wabash Railroad, south by lot number five (5) of Jerre W. Clemens' Rosedale subdivision, and on the west by Rosedale avenue, and being lot number four (4) of said Jerre W. Clemens' subdivision of Rosedale; that part of the above lot lying east of Rosedale avenue, south of Delmar avenue (or the Olive street road), and west of the city limits of triangular form, and containing about ten one hundredths (10-100) of an acre, is in included in the herein above described lot four (4).

Second. A parcel of land containing four (4) and ninety-two one hundredths (92-100) acres, more or less, bounded north by the south line of lot number four (4) of the aforesaid subdivision, east by the Wabash Railroad, south by the north line of lot number six (6) of the same subdivision, and west by Rosedale avenue, and being lot number five (5) of said subdivision.

Which conveyance was made to the undersigned in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described; and, whereas, default has occurred in the payment of one of said notes.

Now by virtue of authority vested in me by said deed, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I will on
MONDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1895,
Between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, proceed to sell the above described real estate at the east front door of the Court-house in said City of St. Louis, at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of executing said trust and satisfying the expenses of said sale.
WILLIAM L. WRIGHT, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., December 18th, 1894. 2372

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—Under order of the Probate Court the undersigned will, on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the east front door of the Court-house, sell for cash, to the highest bidder, for purposes of distribution, the following assets belonging to the estate of Henry Erdbruegger, deceased, viz.:

Shares—1,000 shares Mackey Mining and Smelting Co., par value $10,000; eleven due bills of same company of $5 each; 600 shares of Ruby Trust Mining and Milling Co., par value $6,000; shares of Farmer's Elevator Co., par value, $500; one share North St. Louis Gymnastic Society, par value, $25.

Secured Loans—Note of Gossmann for $3,000 and interest. Balance of Konetzky loan, $91.75. Loan of George Otto with interest, $2,800. Andrew Seckel, second deed of trust for $775. John Boehling, deceased, $672.

Unsecured Notes—Christ J. Dorn, $600; F. W. Rosenkoetter, $825; F. W. Fienup, with interest, $103.56; William Sanker, with interest, $104.63; H. J. H. Papke, balance, $121.50; William Lochmoeller, $1,000; Herman Kellmann, $381.88; Frank Fahle and others, balance, $152.88; Henry Jacobsmeyer, Jr., and others, $120.10; William Bethmeyer, $101.26; a claim on a leasehold of Fred Koehr, deceased, held as a mortgage in possession, balance due, $985.24; mortgage of $3,100 for money loaned out by the administratrix.
AUGUSTA ERDBRUEGGER,
St. Louis, January 2, 1895. Administratrix.
LUBKE & MUENCH, Attorneys. 2480

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee of August Gundelfinger, pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court made in said assignment, it being No. 1291, room 3 of said court, will receive sealed bids up to January 10th, 1895, for the saloon and restaurant business of said assignor heretofore conducted by him at No. 408 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., under the name of "Grand Cafe," consisting of a stock of wines, liquors, cigars, provisions, etc., and an equity in the saloon and restaurant fixtures at said place. All bids must be in by noon of said day, when they will be opened by me at said place in the presence of such bidders as desire to be present. Terms cash, and sale to be made subject to the approval of said court. For further information apply to THOMAS W. SINGER,
Assignee of August Gundelfinger.
January 5, 1895. 2494
RASSIEUR & BUDER, Attorneys.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court, made and entered on December 21st, 1894, in the matter of the assignment of Julius Horn, the undersigned assignee hereby gives notice that he will, on
SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,
at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, Mo., between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the assignor in and to the following described real estate, lying and being in the City of St. Louis, to wit.: Lot No. 24, in block No. 7 of Scott's Addition to the City of St. Louis, Mo., and in city block No. 1718 east of said city, containing a front of 25 feet on the north line of Atlantic street, by a depth northwardly of 125 feet to an alley 15 feet wide; bounded on the east by lot 25 and on the west by lot 23 of said block and addition, on the south by Atlantic street and on the north by said alley.
FRANCIS NOHL, Assignee of Julius Horn.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1894. 2422

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Frederick M. Keser, that on the 4th day of February, 1895, at the opening of the court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I shall apply to the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, Mo., in Room No. 4, for a discharge from my trust as Assignee of Frederick M. Keser.
2363 E. W. BANISTER, Assignee.

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Three lines (20 words), 3 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

BOY—Of 18 wants work of any kind. Address 460 Easton av.

BOOK-KEEPER—Would like to keep small set of books evenings. Address E 167, this office.

BAKER—Wants situation; first-class foreman on bread and cakes; good references. Add. 500 S. 3d st.

BOY—Situation wanted by a boy of 15 years who would like to learn a trade of any kind in a store. Address X 166, this office.

BOY—Wanted, work by strong boy of 19 for good home; willing to work; country preferred; needs quick help. Address A 167, this office.

CLERK—Situation wanted in grocery store. 4317 N. 2d st.

COLLECTOR—Young man wishes situation as collector or in office. Add. H 165, this office.

CARPENTER—Wants jobbing work; will work for $1 a day; good workman. Address G 165, this office.

COACHMAN—A reliable all-around Englishman wants situation; excellent references. Add. K 165, this office.

COACHMAN—Situation wanted as coachman or gardener by first-class man; good driver; experienced; good references. 2352 Howard st.

DRUG CLERK—Junior; 2½ years' experience; German and English; best references; salary no object. Address 2214 S. Broadway.

HARNESSMAKER—Of 15 years' experience would like a steady job; capable of taking charge of retail shop; country preferred. G. W. Clouse, Greenville, Ill.

MAN AND WIFE—Want situation as coachman and cook; man good gardener. W. R., 3020 Olive st.

NIGHT CLERK—A sober and honest young man able to furnish satisfactory references wishes to obtain employment. Address B 167, this office.

PAINTER—All-round painter must have work; willing to work for $1.50 a day. Add. C 167, this office.

PORTER—An honest young Armenian would like to secure work in store as porter, or as servant in a Christian family. Any one who can give him employment, please address his fellow-countryman, J. M. Garovan, 510 N. 14th st.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, 5 years' experience, desires position; references present employer; wholesale house or railroad office preferred. Address N 252, this office.

WANTED—To address circulars at home. Address D 167, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Wants situation of any kind; speaks English and German; wages no object. Address H 248, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Of 18 wants position in a store or to drive a delivery wagon; will work cheap. Address L 165, this office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

5 cents per line each insertion.

FREE treatment for all diseases at Franklin Avenue Free Dispensary, 1214 Franklin av.

HAVE you tried "Harris'" $4 shoes? Judge their value by the months they wear. 520 Pine st.

LASTERS WANTED—On women's grain shoes. C. E. Romlose, 242 Biddle st., 3d floor.

MOLDERS WANTED—Bench molders and squeezer molders. Carondelet Foundry Co., 2128 S. King's Highway.

PORTER WANTED—Colored porter with reference at Weaver's Hotel, 310 Pine st.

TEAMS WANTED—Two teams and shovelers Wednesday. 2513A Dodier st.; Ferris.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 6th and Olive sts.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive st.

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.; day and night school. Phone 479.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

5 cents per line each insertion.

COOK—First-class cook wants a place; best city refs. Call 2038 O'Fallon st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—25 canvassers for 25c household article; indispensable; 1 to 5 needed in every family; large profits. Crescent Mfg. Co., Manager's office, 1493 Olive st.

GIRLS—Situation wanted by two girls to cook in private family. 890 Barry st.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted to do nursing or general housework by colored girl. 2224 Franklin av., rear.

HOUSEWORK—Situation wanted by a settled woman of 30 for general housework; will go home at nights. Call or write 1123 Locust st.

HOUSEWORK—Young girl wishes situation at housework or general housework. Call at 2309 Morgan st.

BOOK-KEEPER—Situation by a gentleman who has had experience as book-keeper, traveling salesman and office man. Address E. C., 1013 N. Compton av.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by middle-aged lady as housekeeper; can give best of references; please state what wages given. Address C 165, this office.

LADY—Sit. wanted by a lady as bookkeeper or assistant, short-hand and type-writer or any kind of office work; can frunish references. Add. M 247, this office.

NURSE—Wanted, position as wet nurse by young, healthy woman. 3758 Cook av.

NURSE—Widow lady would like to nurse ladies or do housework during the day; must go home at night. Inquire at 2808 Clark av.

WANTED—Situation to do washing by the day. 1622 Gay st.

WOMAN WANTED—A woman to wash Mondays. 2309 Eugenia st.

WANTED—Washing and ironing to take home, or go out by the day. 1425 Lindell st.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer wants position; will work very reasonable; references furnished. Add. G 167, this office.

WOMAN—Situation wanted by elderly woman for light housework and sewing; small remuneration. Add. L. B., 3500 S. Jefferson av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

5 cents per line each insertion.

COOK WANTED—Colored cook. Apply at 623 N. Leffingwell av.

COOK WANTED—A woman to do cooking and washing. Call Tuesday 3949 Cook av.

COOK WANTED—Good girl; must know how to cook; and sleep at home; good pay. 1635 S. Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron for 2 in family. Apply at 40 Cabanne av.

GIRL WANTED—Experienced machine girl on vests. 2017 S. 8th st.

GIRL WANTED—Experienced sock liner on ladies' shoes. Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles st.

GIRL WANTED—German girl to cook, wash and iron; family of two; best references required. 3929 Delmar avenue.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework. 1818 Hickory st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework. 2621 Lafayette av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Woman or girl for housework. 422 S. Garrison av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 2430 Dickson st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St Louis.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

5 cents per line each insertion.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 2343 Park av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 3146 School st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—An experienced housegirl; good wages. 4248 Lindell av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 965 Franklin av., up-stairs.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 1322 N. Vandeventer av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl 16 years old to help with housework. German preferred. Apply 924 Leonard av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do housework with light housework. 1219 Dolman st., up-stairs.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A German girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 2730 Lafayette av.

HAIR-WEAVER WANTED—An experienced switch hair-weaver wanted. Call at once at 2645 N. Broadway.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A young German girl to do housework and take care of children. Apply 1 Geyer av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework; good wages. Apply at 1806 Hickory st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—For general housework; young woman without children preferred. D. F. Richer, 6220 Ridge av., take Suburban cars.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—To wash and iron at Forest Park University.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, a good girl to do laundry and housework. App y 1711 Oregon av.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Experienced laundress (German); three days' work. Call at once at 3014 Chestnut st.

LADIES—If you wish employment at your homes send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular and wages; pleasant work at once; good wages; paid at once. The Alfred Knitting Co., Winthrop, Mass.

MACHINE GIRLS WANTED—Experienced machine girls to work on cloth; steady work. Apply at 1425 Morgan st., up stairs.

NURSE WANTED—Young girl living in neighborhood required to nurse at 3544 Page av.; references required.

OPERATORS WANTED—Girls to sew on good shop goods. 3506 S. Jefferson av.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—For northern part of city; in dry goods store; must speak German. Address M 248, this office.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

LOST AND FOUND.

5 cents per line each insertion.

Lost.

DOG—For sale, pug dog, female, 1 year old; price $10. 3328 Morgan st.

DOG—Lost, an Irish terrier; yellow hair, pointed ears, bob-tail. Reward of $5 if returned to J. A. Bauer, 1403 Market st.

MONEY—Lost, $48, month's wages; liberal reward. 1213 Carroll st.

SETTER—Lost, Gordon setter. Finder return to 2908 Bellefontaine and receive liberal reward.

STRAYED—Horse from 5027 Page av.; one dark roan horse, mane cut short. Finder please return to 5027 Page av. and receive liberal reward.

Found.

SHOES—Found, a pair of shoes that will wear eight months. Harris' $4 shoes. 520 Pine st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

For Sale.

HORSE—For sale, $150 will purchase a good horse, 2 buggies and set of harness; a big bargain. Call at Post-Dispatch office.

DOG—Carts, all kinds, $10 up; also closed carriages and $20; open and top wagons of all kinds on monthly payments. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway.

SLEIGHS—Fancy swell body, plush lined, $20; pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money advanced. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

WAGONS—McCabe, Young & Co., 1223 N. Broadway, will sell anybody's price on grocer, laundry, furniture, baker, carpenter and plumber's wagons, etc.; also first-class storm buggies, surreys and jump-seat buggies of all kinds.

STORAGE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

STORAGE—Regular storage-house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money advanced. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co

1728-25-27 and 29 Morgan St.

Branch office, 1003 Pine st. Phones 2890 and 4101.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

ALL SORTS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

1,000 FINE walnut 8-day strike and alarm clocks, $1.50 to $3; fine Ansonia mantel clocks, $5 to $13; at Dunn's Loan Office.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—For the Farmers' Twenty-Year Record; $3 to $5 per day guaranteed to workers. For particulars address Fred Derby, Ft. Scott, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

TYPEWRITER—Wanted, if very cheap; can be old and worn if serviceable. Address Y 166, this office.

EDUCATIONAL.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows' Hall. Branches in the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable fee; conversation especially.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

A—MRS. AMES, massage and baths; first-class ladies only. 600 S. 14th st.

ALL kinds of baths and massage given by experienced operators. 2204 Chestnut st.

ALL private matters treated free, male or female. Dr. Medical Co., 107 N. 8th st.

ALICE BERNARD, 1124 Pine st., gives sea salt, sulphur and massage baths; lady attend.

ANA STARR—Massage and electric treatment; cures all nervous and female troubles; hours, from 1 to 7 p. m. 2102 Market st., room 7.

AN experienced lady physician will board ladies during confinement; best of care and secrecy; doctor; terms reasonable; call or write. 2613 Wash st.

A FOR massage treatment I guarantee first-class service; new assistant. Mrs. S. Van Dyke, 2720 Chestnut st.

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established 1860.

MME. BARTHOLOMEW'S fortune-teller and baths; by appointment only. 109 S. 14th.

1,000 BUSINESS Cards, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 815 Locust st.

MRS. DR. RENNEKAMP, midwife, treats all ladies' troubles; receives ladies at confinement. 2327 Franklin av.

GOLD AND SILVER.

We pay cash for all kinds of gold and silver articles, or make of silverware. Our gold, silver and nickel-plating and repairing is done the best. We offer the most liberal discount to the trade. Samuel L. Downing & Co., 1872. Saml. L. Downing & Co., 210 N. 7th st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

STOVE—For sale, large size (No. 16) hard coal heater stove, 1 Stewart cook stove and small gas range. Call at No. 23 Nicholson pl.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'T.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

A LARGE lot of unredeemed overcoats for sale by us at S. VAN RAALTE & CO.'S Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household goods, pianos, etc., without removal; parties wishing advance will be treated fairly and secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS negotiated on furniture, pianos, building association stock, etc.; terms and rates to suit borrowers. Guarantee and Storage Co., 717 Market st.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, silverware, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

LOANS on furniture or household goods, and all other good securities; business confidential; rates and payments to suit borrower. Rm. 1, 108½ N. 8th.

LOANS on furniture and pianos on easy monthly payments without removal at lowest rates. Commercial Loan Co., 712 Pine st., 2d floor.

MONEY to loan on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, musical instruments, etc., from $1 to $50,000. S. Van Raalte & Co., Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. Fourth st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money loaned on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates. Strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

MONEY AT 8 PER CENT

Loans procured same day on furniture, etc., without removals; payments to suit your convenience; private reception parlors. Rooms 8 and 9, 720½ Chestnut st., Anchor Loan Co.

MONEY TO LOAN

On furniture and pianos in any amount you desire without removing property from your house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; private offices, no publicity; no charges for papers; you can get the money the same day you apply for it. John C. King, 814 Morgan st. Business private.

COLUMBIA LOAN CO.

Money to loan on furniture, piano; lowest rates; business confidential. 810 N. 7th st.

ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO.

Loans money on furniture and building books; can keep possession of your property and pay off loans in installments and save interest; no commission and business confidential; lowest rate in city. 316½ Chestnut st., second floor.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS

Of any amount on household furniture, pianos or other security, without removal or publicity on the easiest terms, repayable on repaying arrangements consistent with your circumstances. We desire to serve notice to the public that we only cater to and desire to serve only the best element of respectable families—merchants, clerks and salesmen, holding responsible positions, to whom (although momentarily embarrassed) pride, dignity, privacy are as equally desired as the money. Respectability is equal to responsibility and is all we ask or require. Those who are unwilling or unable to give mortgages can obtain ready funds without security of any kind. In return we will enable you to avoid publicity or sensitive indelicacy. We certainly believe in and practice the "Golden Rule." Call or address, Rooms 810-811 Security Building.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

1303 Washington Av., 2d Floor.

Will loan you any sum you desire from $10 up on furniture and pianos at the lowest rates, and with no extra charge of any kind, and give you as long time as you want to repay same; you can pay the money back in any amount you wish and at any time, and each payment so made will reduce the cost of the loan; or when you borrow the money you can sign notes payable monthly; the notes will include the money you borrow and expenses; each time you pay you take up a note, and when you pay all the notes you have signed you will be through; you won't owe us a cent; we also give you a written agreement that if you pay the loan off in full before the notes expire that we will give you a rebate on all notes that are not due. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet your payment, let us know and we will advance you the money to pay it; we do not remove any goods, but leave them in your possession; we will guarantee our terms to be the cheapest and easiest in the city, and in case of sickness we extend payment; also loans made in the suburbs of the city and East St. Louis. Call on us and we will give you any information you wish. Our office is open from 7 a. m. o 8 p. m. Notary in office.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 1303 Washington av., 2d floor.

MUSICAL.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

PIANO—$20; square Fischer piano; sweet tone; good for beginner. 2712 S. Jefferson av.

PIANOS—Elegant 2d-hand square and upright pianos at rare bargains. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

HOUSE AND HOME GROUPING.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

CHESTNUT ST., 3434—Newly papered and painted; new furnace; large yard.

DICKSON ST., 2950—2 elegant rooms for light housekeeping; gas, range, steam heat; to first-class party.

EASTON AV., 2949—Rooms fur. or unfur.

LACLEDE AV., 3307—Nicely furnished room; private family; for ladies only.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 318 N.—Near Olive—Newly furnished front room for light housekeeping.

MARKET ST., 3419-3423—Two, three rooms. Inquire at 2807 Walnut st. Patrick McCain.

MORGAN ST., 2008—Sunny front room comfortably furnished for housekeeping and gents.

OLIVE ST., 1527A—Large, newly furnished 2d floor front.

OLIVE ST., 1908—Back parlor for 2 gents, $1.25 each a week; first floor.

OLIVE ST., 1403—Furnished front room, with fire, $10 per month; back room, $8.

PAGE AV., 4100—Three 2d floor rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; bath and furnace heat.

PINE ST., 1125—Furnished rooms, $2.50 week; $10 day; sleeping rooms for gents, $1 and $1.50 wk.

PINE ST., 2648—Newly furnished front room suitable for 2 gentlemen or 2 gentlemen; $12; private family; references.

ROOMS—For rent, 2 rooms; for gentleman, beautifully situated, n. w. cor. Spring and Laclede avs.

THOMAS ST., 2800—A delightful room, with reasonable rent.

WASHINGTON AV., 1109—Furnished room, $1.50 to $2.50 per week.

WASHINGTON AV., 2641—Comfortably furnished small rooms; good service.

11TH ST., 18 N.—Furnished room for light housekeeping; $10 per month.

17TH ST., 12 S.—Neatly fur. room near Union Station; railway men preferred.

SOUTH.

HICKORY ST., 939A—2 rooms on 2d floor; reasonable.

9TH AND CLARK AV.—Rooms $1 per week, beds 15c. for men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PARAGON, 2012 and 2014 Chestnut st.—Elegantly furnished rooms, 75c and $1. Transients and regular boarders.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

3 rooms, 1403 N. Broadway, $9.
3 rooms, 1914 Cass av., $11.
2 rooms, each, 1919, 1908, 1609, 1216 and 1120 Cass av., from $7 to $4.50. Apply to
JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO., 1018 Pine st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

BOARDING.

5 cents per line each insertion.

NORTH.

FRANKLIN AV., 2130—Nicely fur. room with 1st-class board in private family.

GAMBLE ST., 2812—Nice rooms and board in private family; reasonable.

BOARDING—First class day board for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 3720 Olive st.

LOCUST ST., 1706—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board.

LUCAS AV., 3315—Boarders wanted; newly furnished rooms with first-class board.

SOUTH.

NICHOLSON PL., 22—Nicely furnished room with board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS—Those 2 rooms are for rent; good chance for gentleman desiring comfortable and cosy quarters; private residence; corn-bread and other luxuries included; references exchanged. Address H 167, this office.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

ROOM—Wanted, nice, comfortable room for single gentleman; $8 paid. Apply R. F. A., 1600 Franklin avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted, a good room for quiet couple, with board for lady; both with fire; not to exceed $25 per month; no other roomers; permanent if suited. Address M 165, this office.

FLATS FOR RENT.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FLATS—The most complete, new 4 and 5-room flats; most modern; porcelain baths, etc., etc.; very handsome; $16 and $18.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO., 902 Chestnut st.

WALNUT ST., 2611—New 4-room flats, gas, bath; 2d floor, doors open, cheap.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

LOTS—For sale, at great sacrifice, four finest lots Fairmont Park; $120 paid, $150 due; give me $75 and pay balance, $20 to $25 per month; compelled to sell, leaving city and need money; opportunity knocks but once. Add. F 167, this office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

BUILDING—New 4-story building (size 40x95), 2d st., between Pine and Chestnut sts.; hydraulic elevator; strictly "up to date" building; rent right R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO., 902 Chestnut st.

FRANKLIN AV., 516—Apply to TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO., 415 Locust st.

STORE—Large new store, Marcus and St. Louis avs.; best location for business in the city; low rent to good tenant.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO., 902 Chestnut st.

6TH ST., 908-10-12 N.—First floor for manufacturing purposes; 12,000 square feet of floor space. Apply at 519 Franklin av.

413 S. SIXTH STREET.

Two-story brick building, will rent first floor, or whole building if wanted.
JNO. GRETHER & CO., 304 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

WE have money to loan in amounts of $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1,000 to $50,000 on first-class city real estate security.
JOHN H. TERRY & SONS, 621 Chestnut st.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

LEONARD AV., 1126—Eight-room house; all conveniences; rent $40 per month. Nicholls-Ritter, 713 Chestnut st.

WAVERLY PLACE, 1759—A good 5-room house, newly decorated, new plumbing; lease it to good tenant at a low figure. Nicholls-Ritter, 713 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT
—BY—
J. E. KAIME & BRO.,
House and Real Estate Agents,
610 Chestnut Street.

3303 Morgan st., 10-room stone-front house, hall, bath and gas; $40 per month.
1518 Cass av., 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, furnace, hall, bath and gas; $25 per month.
3126 Chestnut st., 2-story brick house, 9 rooms, hall, bath and gas; $30 per month.
2654 Gamble st., 8-room stone-front house, hall, bath and gas.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

A Real Bargain!

Business Property FOR SALE

OR LEASE.

52 feet 5 inches frontage on north side Market Street, Between Broadway and 6th Street, and 115 feet deep to a 15-foot alley. This property is in the heart of the business center.

TEN STREET CAR LINES PASS WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF IT.

It is only ½ block from Broadway, the great retail thoroughfare of St. Louis,
It is only 5 minutes from New Union Station,
It is only 3 minutes from New City Hall,
It is only ½ block from Court-House,
It is opposite the Grand Opera-house,
It is only 1 block from New Planters' Hotel,
It is only 1 block from Southern Hotel,
It is only ½ block from Laclede Hotel,
It is only 1 block from St. James Hotel,
It is only 1 block from Hurst's Hotel,
It is only 1 block from Olympic Theater,
It is only 1 block from Havlin's Theater,
It is only 2 blocks from Standard Theater.

Investors, Investigate at Once!

It is a rare chance and will be sold or leased at a **Great Bargain.** See

Nicholls-Ritter
Realty and Financial Co.

Phone 855. 713 Chestnut St.

FOR LEASE.

WEST BELLE PL., 3922—Residence; we offer this splendid house on lease to responsible tenant; it has 9 rooms and finely finished bed-room, large reception hall, with fire-place; lower story finished in hardwood; plumbing and heating of the best character. JAMES STEWART & CO., 507 Commercial Building.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE of Condemned Government Property—United States Engineer Office, Room 430, Custom-house, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895.—The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the United States Engineer Depot, foot of Arsenal street, St. Louis, Mo., at 12 o'clock m., February 6, 1895, a large quantity of condemned Government property. Terms of sale, cash. Purchasers will be required to remove the property from the depot without delay. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Major Engineers.

Lodge Notices.

Regular Meetings, 25 cents each insertion; Funeral Notices, 50 cents each insertion.

HALL of Robert E. Cowan Lodge, No. 131, K. of P., Hall No. 1, Odd Fellows' Building, corner Ninth and Olive sts.—Regular meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock; installation of officers. All members expected and visitors cordially invited to attend.
THEO. INGOLA, C. C.
Attest: CHARLES F. LEIBER, K. of R. and S.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—Office of Natural Bridge Investment Company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., January 5th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Natural Bridge Investment Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the twenty-first day of January, 1895, at the hour of nine o'clock a. m.
WM. P. NELSON, President.
2491 OTTO L. MERSMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE of Lincoln Trust Co., St. Louis, Jan. 5th 1895.—The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the company on Monday, January 21, 1895, for the election of 3 directors to serve for 3 years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered. Polls will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
J. B. CASE, President.
A. A. B. WOERHEIDE, Secretary. 2490

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Herman Conrad Construction Company is plaintiff and Arabella Larkins is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, charged with the special tax bill, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 70 of city block 2867A, having a front of 30 feet on Papin street, by a depth of 151 feet, bounded north by Papin, east by Talor, south by alley, west by Mead, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2500

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Assignment of Schulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Co.—Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the Schulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Co., a corporation, that I, the undersigned assignee, will, on MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895, and on the two following days, between 9 and 5 o'clock in the offices of Keay & Tittmann, rooms 605, 607 and 608 in the Wainwright Building, northwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed publicly to adjust and allow demands against the estate and effects of the said Schulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Co. for the benefit of creditors, and that all claims not presented on one of the three days aforesaid will be barred from any benefit of said estate.

All claims not presented on one of the three days above mentioned will be barred.
EUGENE C. TITTMANN,
Assignee Schulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24, 1894. 2411

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1894, of said court, and directed to the Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, in favor of Mette & Kanne Distilling Company, plaintiff, and against John H. Welkener and George H. Welkener, defendants, Patrick M. Staed, late Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, has levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, attached at the commencement of suit herein and described as follows, to wit:

Lots 17 and 18 of city block No. 2054 of said city, fronting 60 feet 8¾ inches, more or less, on the south line of Arsenal street by a depth southwardly to an alley, bounded north by Arsenal street, east by lot No. 19 of said block, west by alley and south by alley. Also in city block 1977, bounded south by Arsenal street and east by Wisconsin avenue; more particularly described thus: A strip of ground fronting 10 feet and ⅛ of an inch on south line of an alley in said block by an irregular depth southwardly along the west line of Wisconsin avenue of 56 feet 10½ inches to a point, bounded north by said alley, east by Wisconsin avenue, south by said point and west by property of L. A. Hanstein, and I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2497

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of an alias execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and directed to the Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of Thos. B. Lowden, plaintiff, and against Michael J. Larisey, defendant; Patrick M. Staed, late Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, Mo., has levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to wit:

Lots 7 and 8 of block Union Addition to said city, now city block 1093, fronting together 50 feet on south line of Montgomery street by depth of 138 feet 7 inches to an alley. Also in lot 16 and a strip 10 feet wide off the south side of lot 17 of city block 2322 west in said city; said lot 16 and part of lot 17 fronting together 35 feet on west line of Knapp street and extending west between parallel lines 105 feet for depth to an alley, and bounded north by land of Glas, east by Knapp street, south by Howard street and west by an alley. I, the undersigned successor in office of said Patrick M. Staed, Sheriff, as aforesaid, will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above-named defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2496

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Ida Brinkmeyer, plaintiff, and against Henry Brinkmeyer, defendant, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 11 in city block 1272; said lot has a front of 25 feet on the south line of Chouteau avenue by a depth southwardly of 110 feet to an alley ten feet wide, bounded on the north by Chouteau avenue, on the east by lot ten (10) of said block, on the south by alley and on the west by lot twelve (12) of said block, and I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2499

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co., a corporation, is plaintiff and Ellen Grant is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the mechanic's lien, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

Lot number 38 of Beardslee's sub-division in Chancellier Tract, in the Grand Prairie Common Fields of City of St. Louis, Missouri, and city block numbered 3745. Said lot having a frontage of 50 feet on the south side of Page avenue, upon which said lot of ground there are improvements consisting of a two-story brick dwelling house. And I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff, City of St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2502.

If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S Sale of Undisposed Of Accounts, Bills Receivable and Goods and Chattels of Assigned Estate of Stevens & Schureman M'f'g. Co.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee of the assigned estate of Stevens & Schureman M'f'g. Co., under and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, made Jan. 3d, 1895, will on

SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell, for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, all the remaining assets belonging to said assigned estate, and consisting (1) of a lot of open accounts, of the face value of $4,320.75, due and owing to said Stevens & Schureman M'f'g. Co. for goods and merchandise sold to various and divers persons by said company, a list of which said accounts, together with the names of the debtors, their residences and the amount due from each, is on file with the Clerk of Court Room No. 2 of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, where the same may be inspected; (2) of a lot of bills receivable of the face value of $1,658.19, due from various persons for goods sold by the said Stevens & Schureman M'f'g. Co., a list of which said bills receivable, with the names of the debtors, their residences, and the amount due by each respectively, is on file with said Clerk of Court Room No. 2 of said court, where the same may be examined; (3) of a lot of goods and chattels, consisting of furniture and fixtures, and an interest in a building situated at the Fair Grounds in the City of St. Louis, which said goods and chattels and said interest in said building are of the appraised value of $840.00, the particulars of all of which said goods and chattels, together with a description of said interest in said building may be obtained by an examination of a schedule on file with said Clerk of said Court Room No. 2 of said Court.
L. B. TEBBETTS, Assignee.
St. Louis, Jan. 4, 1895.
Taylor & Erd, Attorneys for Assignee. 2489

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein August Heman is plaintiff and Katherine Potthoff is defendant, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, charged with the special tax bill, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

A lot in city block 3705, having a front of 25 feet on south line of Cottage avenue by a depth southwardly of 134 feet five inches; bounded north by Cottage avenue, east by O'Connell, south by alley, west by Stadler, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri. And I will, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2501

IN MATTER of the Assignment of Western Marble and Tile Company.—Notice is hereby given that P. Taylor Bryan, assignee of Western Marble and Tile Company, has filed and exhibited to the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, a statement of the accounts of his trust to the December term, 1894, of said court, together with proper vouchers, and that said accounts will be allowed by said court in Room No. One, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1895, unless good cause to contrary be shown.
(Seal of Court.) PHILIP H. ZEPP,
2495 Clerk Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.

ESTATE of Michael Flynn, Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Flynn, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis on the 3d day of January, 1895.

All persons having any claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 3d day of January, 1895.
2494 THOMAS FLYNN, Executor.

ESTATE of Mary McDermott, Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Mary McDermott, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 27th day of December, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 27th day of December, 1894.
GUSTAVE GRANNEMA[illegible] Ex[illegible]
2492

ESTATE of Fred W. Peters, Deceased—[illegible] hereby given that letters of administra[illegible] the estate of Fred W. Peters, deceased, [illegible] granted to the undersigned by the Probate Co[illegible] of the City of St. Louis, on the 18th day of December, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
WILLIAM F. PETERS, Administrator.
RASSIEUR & BUDER, Attorneys. 2493

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1895, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of L. Stein, plaintiff, and against J. A. Parker and Thomas Q. Dix, defendants, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendants above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot in Chamberlain Park and in city block four thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (4864), containing a front of fifty (50) feet in the south line of Chamberlain avenue by a depth southwardly of one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet, bounded north by Chamberlain avenue, south by a lot of Kate M. Budd, west by property now or formerly of Helen S. Riegel, wife of C. W., and east by a line five hundred and fifty-five (555) feet east of the east line of Clara avenue.

The foregoing property belongs to Thomas Q. Dix, who was the surety on the appeal bond, and this sale must be made subject to a deed of trust now on said property, executed by Thomas Q. Dix and wife to F. X. Barada's trustee to secure a note for $2,000, due in six months from date, dated October 18, 1892, and recorded in book 1116, page 327 of the Recorder's office, City of St. Louis, Mo., and I will on

WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendants, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs. HENRY TROLL, Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1895. 2498

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

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If you want the ten-page one-cent Post-Dispatch served by carrier, send a postal-card addressed "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

KITTY'S BLUNDER.

She Flirted Once Too Often and Was Scorched.

Kitty Delamare was uncomfortable. We were constrained. Remembering the proverb about glass houses, we were all disposed to be tolerably charitable to flirtations and flirtees, but this was a little too bad.

Dave Hilton was a general favorite, a fine, manly, deserving fellow, and the only weak thing that he had ever done was his falling in love with Kitty.

She was a handsome girl, with a fair, sweet face bearing no trace of craft or evil in it, but, heartless and utterly incapable of loving anyone but herself or of appreciating the unselfish devotion that was offered her, she led Dave on through a whole summer, suffered all his attention, went out only with him, might even have married him, if George Maryatt had not presented himself at that time as a suitor.

As his expectations were greater, Kitty threw over Dave without scruple, even assumed a look of astonishment when he referred to the encouragement that she had given him, was very gentle, very sweet, very cold and utterly inexorable.

I never saw a man so thoroughly beaten down as Dave looked the morning he left us. He had lost, not only her, but his faith for a time in women.

Our indignation was intense, for we were all personal friends of Dave, and Kitty's cold serenity and utter absence of even a tinge of remorse was infinitely provoking. She was so wise, however, so quiet, so patient and had such childish ways and, above all, was so marvelously pretty, that the men could not do less than be civil to her, and as she cared nothing whatever about the girls, they found their indignation thrown away and comforted themselves with the reflection that at least she had not entrapped George Maryatt, who had gone away without proposing.

Kitty, however, took defeat philosophically, and just at this juncture down came Paul Danforth. His arrival was a surprise to all and a mystery to me, for early in the summer he had sketched his plans for the season, and "The Pines" had by no means entered into his calculations. He was an intimate friend of Dave's, and it was to him Dave had gone on leaving us; and, duly weighing all these considerations, I could not but wonder what evil angel had sent him among us.

From the first Kity was not a little struck by his appearance, though he was not a man to be highly esteemed. Not handsome, but with a face capable of an infinite variety of expressions, superbly formed, possessed of a tact almost womanlike, a deep, melodious voice, and brilliant eyes; not the man to whom I would willingly have given a sister or a daughter.

Curiously enough, it was their first meeting (I mean Kitty and Paul), and, as he was a warm admirer of female beauty, I looked for the immediate initiation of a flirtation. No such thing occurred, however. He was polite, attentive as any gentleman might be to a pretty young girl, but for all further effect Kitty might as well have been her grandmother, so small a share did she seem to occupy in his thoughts. I confessed to being puzzled; the others rejoiced; and Kitty, who had looked calmly into Dave Hilton's blood-shot eyes and haggard face, and met our taunts and slights serenely, could not hide her chagrin. His indifference wounded the only love of which she was capable—her self-love—and roused her from her usual quiet security to active exertions.

She positively sought out Paul, intrigued to attract his notice and admiration, and in vain. The innocent unconsciousness of this man of the world stood in good stead, and all of Kitty's arrows fell harmless to the ground.

So passed the first three weeks. Of what follows, I shall tell the tale as it was told me afterward, not as I saw it at the time.

Kitty—let us hope, accidentally—had sprained her ankle, just seriously enough to prevent her walking out, and to give her an excuse for becoming morning-caps and the display of a handsome foot and slipper, and Paul could not but think as he looked at her that if white and rose tints, heavenly blue eyes, superb golden hair, rosy little fingers, a rounded chin, a little arched foot and all the foolery of lace and bows and dainty handkerchiefs could excuse folly, then was Dave Hilton fully justified in loving Kitty Delamare.

All this time she had been lying, smelling at a rose she was twirling in her fingers, seemingly unconscious of his steady look.

Suddenly he spoke.

"When have you heard from Dave Hilton, Miss Delamare?"

"I have not heard from him at all," she said timidly. "He is much too angry with me to write to me, and you," she added, half raising her eyes, but dropping them instantly before Paul's burning, inscrutable looks, "you are angry too."

"You mistake. I should not presume to be. What have we in common?"

"Nothing," she answered, wincing under his tone; "but I could wish that we could hold a good opinion of each other, as common property. Mr. Danforth, won't you come here a moment? I have something to say to you."

Paul came over and sat near her, in the chair that she had indicated by a wave of her hand.

"You know," she commenced, "that I have heard so much of you that I could not but feel as if I knew you before we came here even; and all that I have heard and seen has given me no reason to think otherwise than well. Ask yourself, then, if it is not hard that a person whom I respect should condemn me, misjudge me, without a hearing, as I know that you have done. Will you let me tell what that miserable story about Dave Hilton really was?"

"If you like," returned Paul coldly.

"I always liked Dave," went on Kitty, plaintively. "I was really fond of him, as a brother. I told him so, and I thought that he understood. He raved, persisted, would not be refused. I pitied him, but what could I do? I must be firm. If I had shown him half the grief I felt he would never have left me. It would have simply prolonged his misery and mine. Could I have done otherwise?"

"You? Certainly not," returned Paul, with a somewhat remarkable accent on the pronoun.

"I confess," went on Kitty, "that I think now I might have been to blame in not checking him quickly enough, in not speaking more decidedly; but I never dreamed that his attentions were more than brotherly, and I was so fond of him."

Here she heaved a little sigh; and then came a silence, broken at last by little sobs and curious, suppressed sounds from Kitty's corner.

Paul put out his hand and touched a face wet with genuine tears.

"You are crying. What is the matter?" he asked, more gently than he had yet spoken.

"Nothing."

"Do ladies cry like that for nothing?"

"Well, then, I am so lonely. They are all against me; and you, whom I thought would be generous and believe me, are against me, too."

"How do you know I am against you?"

"Your silence just now spoke more plainly than words."

"Perhaps you are not the wisest of interpreters. I am not conscious of having given you cause for any such assertion. It is unjust of you to say so."

Kitty sank back with a little sigh.

"I am tired, Mr. Danforth. Will you give me a glass of water?"

He brought it and stood by her after she had finished drinking it.

"Are we friends?" he asked, with a soft look on his face.

"Do you believe me?"

"Believe?"

"About Dave Hilton?"

"I believe Dave should have been capable of taking care of himself. I am not sworn to do battle for him. I shall have enough to do to take care of myself."

"You persist in thinking so, then?"

"Thinking what? You are obscure."

"That I was unfeminine—a flirt."

"That is your explanation, not mine. How can I but believe you? It is hardly necessary to say that I do. I think you evade me also. You have not answered me yet. Are we friends?"

Kitty put out a little hand silently, and Paul, taking it into his grasp, pressed and kissed it.

From that time they were I hardly know what; it seemed rather a vassalage than a flirtation. Paul's caprices equalled those of the most inveterate coquette. At one time he was devotion itself, and Kitty bloomed out at such times with a loveliness truly surprising, because the expression of an emotion, the least selfish of any feeling that she had ever experienced; at others he was cold, distant, almost uncivil, devoting himself exclusively to others, and these alterations, perplexing to us all, wore visibly on Kitty's health and spirits.

She was thoroughly subdued, this veteran coquette, this cold-hearted girl. Paul chose to prefer the ugliest and most unbecoming dress in her wardrobe, and she wore it till we hated the sight of it. He insisted that she looked best with her hair plainly dressed, and she put all the superb golden mass straight behind her ears, and lost half of her beauty in consequence.

At last he addressed her in words of love, carelessly, as one who was sure of the prize, and she caught at the declaration eagerly, complaining at the same time that he but half loved her.

This was the burden of her complaints. She doubted perpetually, required perpetual reassuring, assurances that Paul gave sometimes carelessly, sometimes refused pettishly. On one of these occasions Paul said to her:

"You distrust me strangely. Do you dread retributive justice? Is it that you remember Hilton?"

She shuddered.

"Why do you speak of him? I never loved him."

"But you do love me?"

"Yes."

"And if I should deceive you, as you did Hilton?"

"I cannot imagine it. I would not believe it; but if such a thing could be, I should not die—people don't die so easily—but live. Oh, why do you suggest such things? I had rather die than know you were false."

"But suppose I were; suppose I hated you for a cruel wrong done to my dearest friend; suppose I had sworn to wreck your life as you have wrecked his; suppose that"—

"Paul, are you mad, or am I? Why do you talk thus? Why do you look so?"

"I have taken off the mask. At last you see me as I am. At last you hear me say what has so long been in my heart, and you know the truth, and Hilton is avenged."

Kitty rose, white as death and trembling in every limb, tried to speak, staggered, stretched forth her hand and fainted.

Paul rang the bell, consigned her to the servant's care and left the house. She has never seen him since.—Short Stories.

HARCOURT RESIGNS

And Dissolution of Parliament Imminent—London Rumors.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Pall-Mall Gazette publishes a rumor to the effect that Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Liberal leader in the House of Commons, has resigned, and that a dissolution of Parliament is imminent.

It is believed, however, that this is based on the fact that Mr. Arnold Morley and the President of the local Government Board, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, both of whom are Cabinet Ministers, have been summoned from Montevidio, where they had just arrived, in order to attend a Cabinet meeting which is to be held here on Thursday next.

The Westminster Gazette denies the Pall Mall Gazette's report that Sir William Harcourt has resigned, and says that no question has arisen which could lend the slightest color to the rumor.

FINED HEAVILY.

Bernard McKeaver Charged With Assaulting His Brother's Wife.

Bernard McKeaver, who lives with his brother at 1613 Pine street, was fined $100 by Judge Morris on the charge of disturbing the peace. Bernard has not been on the best of terms with his brother, because the latter's wife and he could not get along well together. Last night about 8 o'clock after Bernard is said to have been out all afternoon, he showed up at his brother's house and was looking for trouble, so it is said. His prospective victims fled before him and carried the news to the Four Courts. When an officer was sent to the house Bernard had skipped. Two hours later, however, he returned and he opened the hostilities, it is said, by assaulting Mrs. McKeaver, his brother's wife. When her husband came on the scene the fight became more desperate. Pieces of furniture were thrown around and broken and window panes were smashed, and in all about $100 damage was done. Again word was sent to the Four Courts and Officers Ryan and Sullivan, who went to the scene, took Bernard into custody. He was, it is charged, under the influence of liquor.

TRAILING TRUNKS.

They May Contain "Dicretionary Pool" Delaney's Plunder.

GALLATIN, Tenn., Jan. 7.—The shipment of three trunks from Pittsburg to Gallatin, which arrived here last Wednesday, has created some excitement here and among Pittsburgers, who think there is money in the trunks which belongs to them, being part of the plunder secured by W. E. Delaney of Discretionary Pool fame. About $30,000 of the money obtained by Delaney was seized in Cleveland and Toledo, O., where it had been locked in safe deposit boxes. Detectives have tried to locate Delaney and his companion, Mrs. Gerst.

A gentleman representing himself as a Pittsburg paper staff correspondent has followed the trunks to this place. The trunks, it is said, were shipped to Gallatin in care of H. B. Shafer of the Peytona stock farm. The trunks are supposed to have been shipped by Miss Kittie Huddleston, a niece of Shafer, but it is thought Mrs. Gerst is mixed up in the matter, and the trunks may have been shipped by her.

Shafer at first refused to receive the trunks, but finally did so and took them to his house. After the trunks had been delivered an order came from Allegheny City not to deliver them, but to reship them to C. A. Hartman, Detroit.

It may turn out that a mistake has been made in sending the trunks here, and it is suggested that the trunks may belong to Miss Huddleston and contain nothing belonging to Delaney. But the Pittsburg authorities are trailing them in the belief that they are the property of the Gerst woman.

When Delaney embarked in the discretionary stock pool business at Pittsburg he had sumptuously furnished offices, and on the promise that he would pay from 10 to 20 per cent per month on all money entrusted with his broker secured nearly $100,000.

The police finally raided his place and he left the city. Before going he drew all the money from the banks and took it to Mrs. Gerst's house. The woman was shadowed and a warrant sworn out for her arrest. While the detectives were guarding her house she dressed as a man and walked out of the front door.

HE SHOT BOTH.

Brown Instantly Killed and Smith Mortally Wounded.

SOUTH ENID, O. T., Jan. 7.—James Smith and James Brown, who lived twelve miles southwest of Enid, were in the city last night in company with two women. Both had six-shooters belted around them and all four were under the influence of liquor. Night Watchman Dillon undertook to arrest them, when they drew their pistols and Dillon fled. He went for Chief of Police Williams, who tried to arrest the men, when they drew revolvers. Williams was the quickest and shot both of them. Brown was instantly killed, while Smith is mortally wounded. Intense excitement prevails and it is feared that more killing may follow.

POST'S SUCCESSOR.

Already Much Speculation in Washington as to Who It Will Be.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Much sympathy is expressed at the death of Congressman Post of Illinois. Speculations as to his successor are already being freely indulged in. In the Fifty-third Congress Gen. Post represented the Peoria District, but under the reapportionment he was given the Rock Island District, Peoria County being thrown out.

As Mr. Geest was the only one who sought the nomination against Gen. Post, it is thought he will be the choice of the Republicans when a special election is held. This is the same district that was represented by Ben Cable as the Eleventh District in the Fifty-second Congress, and is one of the most important in the State, including, as it does, the Rock Island Arsenal and the Hennepin Ship Canal. It was also represented by John B. Hawley and Thomas J. Henderson, now in Congress, when it was known as the Sixth District.

The death of Gen. Post was announced in the House by Mr. Henderson (Rep.) of Illinois, who spoke of the shock caused by the sudden decease of the member who had been seen by many of his colleagues in good health on Friday, and referred to him as a brave and gallant soldier and a faithful and intelligent Representative.

The following resolutions, prepared by the Illinois delegation, were adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Philip Sydney Post, late Representative of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to act with such Senators as may be selected to attend the funeral of the deceased and the Sergeant at Arms of the House shall take orders for such superintending the funeral of the deceased at his home and the necessary expenses attending the execution of the order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn.

Speaker Crisp appointed the following committee to accompany the remains to Illinois: Messrs. Henderson, Lane, Marsh, Childs and Wheeler, of Illinois; Bynum, of Indiana; Boutelle, of Maine; Lucas, of South Dakota, and Stallings, of Alabama.

THE FRAKER CASE.

It Will Be Given Another Trial in the Kansas City Courts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—The Fraker case will be given another trial before Judge Philips beginning Feb. 11. The order was granted this morning in another petition of the insurance companies that Judge Philips in organizing the last jury refused to recognize peremptory objections to fifteen of the eighteen jurors who comprised the panel.

CLOT ON THE BRAIN.

Death of Michael Nugent as the Result of Boxing Match.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 7.—Michael Nugent died here last night from the effects of a blow on the nose, received in a boxing set-to with a friend a few days ago. His physician says the blood rushed to his head, forming a clot on the brain.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

TO IMPEACH RICKS.

Memorial Presented in the House by Johnson of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The desk of the late Representative Post, of Illinois, in the House was covered with crepe, on which rested a wreath of flowers, when the House met to-day and Chaplain Bagby in his prayer referred to the dead member eloquently.

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, presented a memorial from Samuel J. Ritchie, of Ohio, asking for the impeachment of Judge Augustus J. Ricks, of Ohio, and the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to investigate the charges contained therein.

The charges against Judge Ricks are made under oath by Mr. S. J. Ritchie of Akron, O., a wealthy citizen and capitalist of that section. While directed mainly at Judge Ricks, they indirectly affect Judge Burke and ex-United States Senator Paine of Cleveland. Mr. Ritchie gives the names of a formidable array of counsel in Washington, Cleveland and Akron, who have been retained in his behalf. These include Messrs. Hemphill, Shellabarger and Wilson, and Butterworth, of Washington; Keruch & Co., of Cleveland; and Judge Upson and Messrs. Green, Grant and Lieber, of Akron. The charges involve losses reaching $6,000,000, which Mr. Ritchie claims to have suffered in decisions made by Judge Ricks, affecting Canadian copper and nickel mines.

The memorial covers twelve type-written pages, and tells of the discovery of valuable copper and nickel deposits at Sudbury Junction, in Canada, by the memorialist, in 1885, which have become of world-wide fame and have supplied all the nickel for armor plates used in the United States navy and by European Governments. In order to develop them, to organize corporations and to build a connecting railway he says he associated himself with Stevenson Burke, Henry B. Payne and Thomas W. Cornell, who were at that time believed to be trustworthy and honorable. The corporations were known as the Canadian Copper Company, and the Anglo-American Iron Company, with principal offices at Cleveland.

Mr. Ritchie avers that in 1889 he negotiated in England for the sale of the property for £15,000,000, when, he alleges, his associates "commenced to put into execution a thoroughly-planned and infamous scheme to rob him and his wife, who had the largest interests." To assist them in their designs, it is charged, Judge Ricks prostituted his office and became their subservient and pliant tool.

THE WEATHER.

Fair To-Day and To-Morrow—Much Colder in the Morning.

For St. Louis and Vicinity—Fair on Monday night, Tuesday and probably Wednesday; much colder on Tuesday morning and evening.

For Illinois and Missouri—Fair, and severe cold wave to-night and on Tuesday; several days of low temperature; northwest winds.

Since Saturday morning, the storm-center has advanced eastward to the upper Ohio Valley, but with greatly decreased energy. It has caused general rains and snows from the Mississippi Valley eastward, excessive rains having occurred in the Ohio Valley during Sunday and Sunday night. The temperatures have also risen decidedly over the rain area.

In the West, the barometer is rising rapidly, with fair weather and much lower temperatures. A cold wave is moving from the Northwest, and will probably cause the temperature in this vicinity to fall 15 or 20 degrees by Tuesday night.

SUMMONS FOR A RABBI.

Accused of Pointing a Revolver at One of His Flock.

Jacob Kosakopsky, who lives at 1018 North Eighth street, caused a summons to be issued, charging Rabbi Sol Jeffa of 816 Carr street, with disturbing his peace. Jacob some time ago had a lot of trouble with his wife, and finally as a last resort he was obliged to seek a separation, according to the rites of the Hebrew Church. He claims Rabbi Jeffa made him a happy man by separating him from his wife. Since the alleged separation Kosakopsky has made up his mind to return to his Fatherland, and he claims that if he should go back home without evidence of his separation from his wife her folks and his own people would be liable to give him a rather forcible reminder that he was not acting as one of the flock should.

He went to Rabbi Jeffa, he says, to get a letter to whom it may concern, to the effect that he was legally separated from his wife. Rabbi Jeffa, he claims, refused him the letter, denying that he ever promised such a letter. Kosakopsky insisted on having the document. A dispute followed and Kosakopsky claims that Jeffa took a revolver and forcibly ejected him from his house. Kosakopsky is doubting whether he shall risk the trip home without the letter.

FIRE BUGS AT EXETER.

Two Attempts to Destroy a Public School Building.

EXETER, Mo., Jan. 7.—Twice within the past week miscreants have succeeded in effecting an entrance into the High School building here and setting fire to the house. The first time the fire is supposed to have gone out of its own accord, but on the second attempt they thought to make a sure thing of it. They forced open a window and set the fire in the center of one of the rooms in a pile of kindling wood. The fire was discovered by a party of young persons and extinguished before any great damage was done, except a good sized hole burned in the floor.

SIX DECISIONS.

Rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals six opinions were handed down at 10 a. m. Buffington's Iron Building Co. vs. Wm. H. Eustis, appeal from Minnesota; decree dismissing plaintiff's bill affirmed. Forrest E. Bryant, administrator of estate of James Davidson, vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, appeal from Minnesota; court below should have instructed jury to return verdict for the company, and therefore the case is remanded. Wm. M. Campbell vs. United States, appeal from Minnesota, suit for United States Marshal's fees; judgment of trial court for defendant reversed and cause remanded. Peter B. Nelson and Olluffne N. Nelson vs. C. L. Faton, appeal from Nebraska; reversed and remanded. W. R. and Rosella Curb vs. Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, appeal from Indian Territory; affirmed.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

What Bland Says About Going to Congress Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Bland said to the Post-Dispatch correspondent to-day that he had given up the intention of making a contest for his seat in the next House. "I believe," he said, "if there was a count of the votes in my district it would be found that I was elected by 200 or 300 majority, but I am not going to bother about it. I shall retire to my farm and devote myself to raising pumpkins and potatoes. I may come back to Congress and I may not. It all depends."

LOUTHAN & ROBINSON GO UNDER.

Closed Under Executions by the Merchants' & Planters' Bank.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 7.—Louthan & Robinson, an old and well established grocery house, was this morning closed under executions served by the Sheriff in favor of the Merchants and Planters' Bank for $1,268; J. B. Truelock, for $1,527, and W. H. Davis for $1,200. The closing of this house was a great surprise. It is supposed that their indebtedness abroad is several thousand dollars. Hard times caused the failure.

Wagenmann Installed.

Al J. Wagenmann, Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, took charge of the duties of his office and submitted the names of Louis T. Zepp as chief deputy clerk and Edward S. Bernard as assistant to Judge Murphy, who approved of the appointments.

Sarah Mortimer's Will.

The will of Sarah Mortimer was probated, with Mary L. Murphy as executrix and sole heir. Mrs. Murphy was preferred over the testatrix's children on account of kindness shown during sickness.

One Cent Damages.

Judge Valliant awarded D. May & Co. 1 cent damages in the case against D. Crawford & Co., a suit on a contract.

THE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7, 1895.

The increase of 388,000 bushels in Northwestern stocks was not so large as had been expected, and seaboard stocks decreased over 1,000,000 bushels; but the decreases elsewhere were not large and the visible decrease was 675,000 bushels. The total now is 87,886,000 bushels, against 79,953,000 bushels one year ago. American visible increased 1,042,000 bushels and is 10,672,000 bushels, against 9,526,000 bushels one year ago. Oats decreased 236,000 bushels and is 8,826,000 bushels, against 3,807,000 bushels last year.

The statement of Mr. Edward Atkinson that in the last twenty years the cost of transportation, milling, seeding and reaping of grain has been reduced from the Dakota fields to London a total of 82c a bu is attracting a good deal of attention. If this comment is really the explanation of the present low prices it is quite evident why the wheat acreage has not declined in this year of low prices, but rather increased. If it costs 82c a bu less to get wheat to London from the Dakota farms now than it did twenty years ago, the present price of 24s to 25s per quarter is equal to nearly 52s a quarter in times gone by.

A press cable from Buenos Ayres confirms the statements made that the Argentine wheat crop is short in quantity and poor in quality.

After 'Change last Saturday wheat advanced equal to 1c per bu in Berlin, a private cable states. Berlin must have a "curb."

Liverpool's wheat stock this morning was 61,000 tons, against 56,000 a week ago, and corn 8,000 tons, against 12,000.

Sweden has advanced duties on wheat and corn, to take effect at once.

Russian wheat shipments last week reported as 4,560,000 bushels.

Regular Cash Market Prices.

	Monday.	Saturday.	Year Ago.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	52¼	52¼	59
No. 3 red	51¼b	51¼b	57
No. 4 winter	50¼b	50¼b	54
CORN.			
No. 2	42⅝	42¼@42⅝	33
No. 2 white	42⅝	42⅝b	34
No. 4 winter	40 b	40 @40½	32
OATS.			
No. 2	30⅝	30⅝	28⅝
No. 2 white	32½	33	31
No. 3	30 b	30 b	28½

Future Prices.

	Closing Saturday.	Highest Sales.	Lowest Sales.	Closing Monday.
WHEAT.				
May	55¼@55⅝	55⅝	54⅞@55	55⅛a
CORN.				
Jan.	43 b	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
May	45 b	45	44⅝	44⅝a
July	45½	45¼	45⅛@45¼	45⅛a
OATS.				
May	31 b	30⅝	30⅞	30⅞@30⅞a

CHICAGO—Reported by Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive street.

WHEAT.				
May	58½@58⅝	58¼@58⅝	57⅝	58 s
CORN.				
May	47⅞@48	48	47½	47½b
OATS.				
May	31⅛	31	30⅝	30⅝@30⅞
PORK.				
May	$11.85	$11.92½	$11.75	$11.80
LARD.				
May	7.02½	7.10	7.00	7.07½
RIBS.				
May	6.02½@.05	6.10	6.00	6.05

CHICAGO.—Wheat—January, 54c; May, 58c; July, 58@58⅜c. Corn—January, 45c n; May, 47½c bid. Oats—January, 27⅜c; May, 30⅝@30⅞c. Pork—January, $11.55; May, $11.85. Clear Ribs—January, $5.82½; May, $6.05. Lard—January, $6.92½; May, $7.07½.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—May, 62⅝c bid. Corn—May, 51½c bid. Oats—May, 34⅝c n.

TOLEDO.—Wheat—Cash, 55c; May, 58⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Wheat—May, 59⅜c; July, 60½@60⅝c.

MILWAUKEE.—Barley—Cash, 53½c; February, 54¼c.

ON 'CHANGE.

WHEAT—Not a trace of Saturday's strength could be seen at this morning's opening, which was ¼@⅜c lower, and for some time the market displayed weakness and considerable long wheat sold out. There was a reaction of ⅜c, but suddenly turned weak, and then declined rapidly, selling down ⅝@⅞c. Only rallied ¼c from this, and at close there were sellers ⅜@½c below Saturday.

The weakness this morning was in the face of generally bullish conditions. Foreign markets were firm and Liverpool ½d higher for red winter; the receipts at primary markets of this country light—72,000 bu at Western wheat points and 219 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth; the increase in Northwestern stocks smaller than expected and prospects for a larger decrease in the visible than estimated; a cold wave coming and ground bare of snow. But domestic markets were all weak, more wheat was for sale than the demand called for and the result was weakness. Bearish factors were an increase in the Swedish duty on breadstuffs, larger Liverpool stocks, reported heavy Russian shipments. Foreign buyers in New York and New York in Chicago rallied those markets after a time and the effect was to strengthen locally.

Larger clearances—83,400 packages flour and 337,800 bushels of wheat, from four ports, equivalent to 671,000 bushels—gave tone to the market, also, but the visible decrease of 675,000 bushels was not up to expectations. This was followed by advices of over 2,000,000 bushels increase in amount afloat, which caused a sharp break in price, as there was heavy selling on that, and for a time, the market was almost demoralized. A decrease of 2,300,000 bushels in the English visible, the strength in cables, all of which were higher—Liverpool, ½d; Berlin and Antwerp, ⅝c, and Paris, 1⅜@1¾c—and the export purchase here, steadied the market, but it did not recover much, and the close was weak.

Spot grades—Nothing done on Call, where only No. 2 red offered at 52½c, and no buyers except the elevators. Bids were 52⅛c for No. 2 red and No. 2 hard winter, 51¼c for No. 3 red, 50¼c for No. 4 winter.

After call, the largest sale in some time was made, an exporter buying 150,000 bushels of No. 2 red, to go via rail to Belmont, thence by river, and negotiations were on for more. A small lot was sold east side, to mill, at 52¼c.

Samples—Received: 180 sacks and 10 cars local. Saturday's top rate not obtainable by ½c for choice, one miller paying 52⅜c, though a fraction more was obtainable for a few cars of extra nice.

CORN—Weakness was also prominent in this future market, though no increase in receipts was seen anywhere, the weather not favorable for country deliveries and foreign markets firm. The decline in wheat had a depressing effect and May declined ⅝c.

Exports were 279,000 bushels from five ports. The market rallied when wheat did and recovered to the opening rate, but broke when wheat did, also the increase of 1,042,000 bushels in the visible adding to the weakness. At the close there were sellers ⅜c below Saturday.

Spot grades—Small offerings and little done on Call. No. 2 sold regular ¼c higher at 42⅝c and that was bid for No. 2 white. No. 3 offered regular at 41c, bid 40c this side, 40½c in Terminal. No. 3 white not offered and 40c bid this side.

Samples—Received 326 sacks and 76 cars local. A small milling demand for white at 43c for choice, but no other demand was in the market, and corn on track was practically unsalable. Shippers would not purchase, except from elevatir stock. No distilling buyers were in the market, and there was no feeding demand.

OATS—The future market was dull and weak, the 236,000 bu decrease in the visible having no effect, while the depression generally prevailing in corn and wheat did. At close May had sellers ⅛@¼c below Saturday's late bid.

Futures—No. 2—May sold before call at 30⅞c and offered at that on call, later had sellers at 30⅝@⅞c.

Spot grades—No. 2 offered in Farmers' at 30⅝c, bid 30¼c, and 30¼c bid East Side, 30½c for Terminal; No. 3 neglected.

Received, 33 cars local, 6 through. More in and offered for sale and local buyers holding off for lower prices, so that the market was dull. Sellers were willing to concede ¼c decline, but would not shade prices more than that and the consequence was a very light business. Special bin—No. 2 sold at 31c; No. 2 white at 32¼c. Track, this side—No. 2 at 31@31½c to 31½c (latter fancy); No. 3 white at 32¼c; No. 2 white at 32½@32⅝c; inside for rather poor.

BARLEY—Firm, with demand very good. Sales: 20 cars Minnesota at 57½c, 35,000 bu. do and 1 car Iowa on p. t.

HAY.

Received, 455 tons; shipped, 167 tons. Timothy in very small offering, as little arriving and most the stock here held off the market. One holder of stock cleaned out all he had, a shipper buying about 17 cars. Otherwise, the demand came from local feeders, who readily paid firm prices. Prairie was quiet, no more of that offering than of other descriptions, and the quality generally poor, which was against sales. The market, however, was steady.

Sales: Track and warehouse—This side—Prairie—1 car strictly prime at $8.50, 1 fancy at $10. Mixed—5 cars at $9, 1 red-top and 1 grassy at $10. Red-top—1 car at $8. Timothy—1 prime at $10, 1 strictly do at $10.50, part car choice at $11, 8 cars and part car do at $11.25, 1 strictly do at $11.50, 2 do at $11.75, 5 fancy (1 small-baled) at $12, 1 strictly do at $12.50.

East Side—Timothy—1 car strictly prime (small-baled) at $10, 1 strictly choice (do) at $11, 3 fancy at $11.50, 4 strictly do at $12, 2 do (large-baled) at $12.50.

Straw—Wheat, salable East side at $4, this side at $4.50.

FLOUR AND FEED.

FLOUR—Increasing domestic demand and cable bids nearer the market.

Patents	$2 55@2 65
Extra fancy	2 30@2 35
Fancy	2 10@2 20
Choice	1 80@1 90
Rye flour	2 90@3 00
Cornmeal	2 00@2 05
Hominy	2 40@2 45
Grits	2 40@2 45

BRAN—Strong and higher. A cut of .6c per 100-lbs to the East enabled Eastern shippers to pay 62c f. o. b. E. track, but country points not quotable above 55c for bulk or 61c sacked. At the mill still selling in small lots at 65c for bran and 80c for ships.

SEEDS AND CASTOR BEANS.

GRASS SEEDS—Steady and demand fair. Clover, poor to fair, $7.50@8.25; choice, $8.50@8.65; timothy, $4.75@5.25; red top, $3@5.50; Hungarian and millet, $1.35@1.65.

FLAX SEED—Quiet. Quotable at $1.35.

HEMP SEED—Steady at $2.80 per 100 lbs., pure test.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime, $1.25; small lots and inferior less.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Standard mess, $12 for new and $11.75 for old; on orders, higher.

LARD—Prime steam, 6.75c; choice, 6.87½c.

BACON—Boxed lots: Shoulders, 5⅝@⅞c; longs, 6⅝c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6⅞c. On orders, longs, 7c; clear ribs, 7⅛c; short clear, 7¼c.

D. S. MEATS—Boxed, f o b on cash orders—Shoulders, 4⅝c; longs, 5⅝c; clear ribs, 5⅞c; short clear, 6c. On orders—boxed, longs, 6c; clear ribs, 6⅛c; short clear, 6¼c.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—On orders, 10½@11½c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—On orders, 9½@11½c per lb.

BEEF—On orders, $6.50@7.50 per bbl; rolled, $9.50; dried, 9@11c per lb; tongues, $4.50 per doz.

LEAD AND SPELTER.

LEAD—Steadily held at $2.80, but no business reported and market quiet.

SPELTER—Could be bought at $3.05, but no demand.

ON THE STREET.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.)

FRUITS.

APPLES—Firm and higher. Ben Davis range from $2.75 to $3.50 per bbl; Geniting, $2.00@2.75; Eastern at $2.25@2.50 for seconds; $2.75 @3 for Baldwin and Greening.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears selling at $1.50@2 per box.

ORANGES—Demand curtailed by the higher prices asked. Florida, large sizes, $2.75@3; small sizes, $3.25@3.50.

LEMONS—Messina and Palermo, $3@3.50 per box.

BANANAS—Selections suitable for filling orders sell at $1@1.50 per bunch, according to size.

COCOANUTS—Selling in round lots from first hands at $24@25 per 1,000—in a small way at $2.75 per 100.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod selling at $12 per bbl; Jersey at $10@11 per bbl and $3.50 per box.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady but quiet. Apples—Sun-dried quarters, 6@6¼c; evaporated rings, 6@6½c; chopped, ½c; cores and peelings, ½@⅝c.

VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—In light supply; firm. Eastern burbank quotable at 60@65c; Northern stock, 50@52c for mixed and inferior to 55@60c for choice; home-grown, 40@55c; on orders, 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

ONIONS—In light supply. Fancy red globe 65@75c per bu; choice yellow, 45@55c; small and damaged, 25@35c. On orders 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged.

SPANISH ONIONS—Dull at 85@90c per case.

CABBAGE—Firm. Choice $12@14 per ton; fancy, $18@20; inferior and damaged less. On orders—Choice, $1.75 per crate.

CELERY—California, 50c@$1.25 per bunch; home-grown, 50c@$1. Celery roots, 35@40c per doz.

SWEET POTATOES—Bermudas, $2.75 per bbl; Nansemond, $3.50. Consigned stock not wanted.

RUTABAGAS—Quiet at 20c per bushel; on orders, $1 per bbl.

PARSNIPS—Choice on orders, $1.75 per bbl.

HORSERADISH—Choice on orders, $3 per bbl.

CARROTS—Northern dull at $8@9 per ton in bulk; choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

CUCUMBERS—Fancy, $2.50@3.00 per doz.

TOMATOES—Southern, $5@6 per 6-basket crate.

SAUERKRAUT—City make, ½-bbls, $1.75; bbls, $3.25; on orders, 25@50c per bbl higher.

BEETS—Choice on orders, $1.25 per bbl. New Southern lower at 25@30c per doz bunches.

TURNIPS—Home-grown on orders at $1 per bbl; consignments not wanted.

CAULIFLOWER—$1.50 to $4 per doz.

LETTUCE—Southern, $4@6 per bbl.

SPINACH—Home-grown, $2 per bbl.

EGGS.

Received, 908 cases; shipped, 221 cases; higher and firm. Fresh sold at 15½c per doz; old and held stock at 1@2c less; refrigerator at 12@13c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Fancy table grades moving fairly well, while country roll and packed quiet and unchanged. Creamery: Separator, 21@22; gathered cream, 15@20c; fancy Elgin, 26@27c. Dairy: Good to choice, 16@18c; common to fair, 9@11c. Country butter, 5@8c; country roll, 7@9c. Grease butter, 3c.

CHEESE—Firm for fancy goods. Full cream, twins, 11c; singles, 11¼c; Young America, 11½c; Southern Wisconsin, twins, 8@8½c; singles, 8¼@8¾c; Young America, 8½@9½c; Brick, 10½@11c; Limburger, 9@9½c; Swiss, choice, 13½@14c.

POULTRY, GAME AND VEALS.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys dull, but a good demand for chickens, ducks and geese.

Mixed Chickens	6 @6½
Old roosters	3½
Turkeys	5
Ducks	6½@7
Geese	4½@5
Pigeons, per doz	50

DRESSED POULTRY—In good supply and sales slow for turkeys, as there was little demand. Chickens in good request. Turkeys sold at 7c per lb; chickens at 6½@7½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese at 6@7c. Undrawn, with heads and legs on, 1c less.

GAME—Rabbits slow of sale and weaker. Other game in small supply and fair demand.

Grouse, dark	5 00
Grouse, light	4 50
Woodcock	5 00
Rabbits	60
Jack rabbits	1 00
Squirrels	60
Snipe	1 00
Mallard ducks	3 00
Redhead ducks	2 75
Bluewing teal	2 25
Greenwing teal	2 00
Wood and mixed	2 00
Canvasback ducks	5 00
Wild turkeys	.8@9
Opossum	5@15

LIVE VEALS—Quiet and easy. Choice, 4@4½c per lb; fair stock, 3½@4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

WOOL.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. The following are ruling quotations:

	Medium.	Braid and Low.	Light Fine.	Heavy Fine.
Mo., Ill., etc	14 @15	12 @14	10 @11	8 @9
Kn., Nb., etc	10 @12	8 @10	8 @9	6 @7
Tx., Ark., etc	10 @13	8 @10	7 @9	6 @7
Dk., Wy., etc	10 @12	8 @10	7 @9	6 @7

Slightly burry	10@11	Tub-washed—	
Hard burry	8	Fair to choice	20@21
South'n hard burry	7	Inferior	16@18

FURS.

As the offerings of raccoon at the London sales are 70,000 more this year than last, the price on 'coon has declined. Owing to the strict selection which dealers made on skunk recently some of the sellers preferred to accept a trifle lower price on a more liberal selection, and hence the revision of quotations.

In the list of offerings published Saturday a typographical error made last year's list of bear and wombat read 65,000 and 1,900 respectively, when it should be 6,500 and 19,000.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Raccoon	$ 55	$ 40	$ 30	$ 15	$ 5
Mink	65	50	30	20	10
Fox, gray	60	50	35	20	10
Fox, red	80	60	45	20	10
Wolf, prairie	60	50	40	20	10
Wolf, timber	1 00	80	50	25	10
Beaver	6 00	4 00	2 50	1 50	50
Otter	7 00	5 00	3 50	1 50	50
Bear	12 00	10 00	6 00	2 00	25

Skunk, blk., large	$1 10	Opossum	6@10
Skunk, short stripe	75	Muskrat	8@10
Skunk, narrow s'pe	40	Wildcat	10@30
Skunk, broad stripe	15	Civet cat	10@15
Skunk, Texas	20@40	House cat	10
Skunk, Indian Terr.	25@50	Badger	5@50

Northern stock worth 10 to 15 per cent more and Southern 10 to 15 per cent less than above quotations.

HIDES, FEATHERS, PELTS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—A further advance on dry flint; all descriptions in good demand.

Round prices—

Green salted Western	5¾
Green salted, Southern	4¾
Texas, heavy	8¾@9
Southern and inferior	8¼@8½
Dry salted	6
Glue stock, green and dry	2 @4
On selection—	
Green salted, No. 1	5½
Green salted, No. 2	4½
Uncured	1c off
Dry flint, No. 1	9½
Dry flint, No. 2	8
Dry salted, No. 1	6½
Dry salted, No. 2	5½

FEATHERS—Firm. Prime white live geese, large sacks, 37c; small sacks, 39c; quilly and prime gray, 28c; old white, 32c; X, 28@30c; XX, 15@17c; XXX, 10@12c; XXXX, 5@7c. Chicken—Prime, 3½c. Duck — Dark, 20c; white, 28c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent. Turkey—Prime tail, clean and straight, 15c; prime wing, 8c; pointers, 2½c; mixed wing and tail 10c; Mixed wing, tail and pointers, 5c; prime body, 1c; damp, quilly and mixed, discounted as to value.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, 40@45c each; lambs, 15@35c; shearlings, 10@20c; damaged, half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

DEER SKINS, ETC.—Deer skins higher, 27c per lb for prime dry—damaged half price; antelope, 12½c; goat skins, 10@20c each.

TALLOW—Firm and scarce. Prime run in bbls, 4⅝@4¾c per lb; No. 2 and stock in irregular pkgs, 4¼c; cake, 5¼c.

BEESWAX—Prime salable at 28c per lb.

ROOTS—Ginseng, $2.30@2.50; seneca, 22@24c; snake, 18@22c; golden seal, 14@15c; May apple, 1¼@2c; pink, 15c; lady slipper, 4c; black, 4@4½c; angelica, 4@5c; wahoo, bark of trees, 4c; root, 8c; blood, 2@2½c; blue flag, 4c; golden thread, 8c; butterfly, 8c.

NUTS.

PECANS—Texas, 4½@5¾c per lb; Louisiana, 3½@4½c; Western, 3½@4c.

CHESTNUTS—Domestic, 3@5c per lb; Italian, 8@9c.

WALNUTS—Quotable at 35@40c per bu.

HICKORY NUTS—Old nominal at 25@50c per bu. No new offerings.

PEANUTS—Quiet at 1@2c per lb. Inferior less.

HAZELNUTS—Selling at 2½@3c per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SORGHUM—Steady at 15@18c per gal.

MAPLE SUGAR—Vermont, 7½@8c; Canada, 10@10½c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Fair to choice, 65@70c per gal.

HONEY—Strained and extracted, in bbls, 4@4½c per lb; in cans, 6@7c; fancy nearby and California, in cans, 8@9c; inferior, less. Comb yellow, 8@11c; fancy white, 15@18c.

CIDER—Poor to choice is quotable at $3.50 to $4.50 per bbl.

GREEN PEAS—Green jobbing at $1.05@1.10 per bu; Scotch, $1.15; split, $1.45.

WHITE BEANS—Country quotable at 90c @$1.10 per bu; weevily sells for less. Eastern hand-picked medium jobbing at $1.65@1.70; pea beans at $1.70@1.75; Lima, 5@5½c per lb.

POPCORN—Quotable at $1.25@1.45 per 100 lbs.

BROOM CORN—Quiet. Ordinary is quotable at 3@3½c; prime to choice, 4@4½c.

HOPS—New York, 10@11c per lb; Pacific Coast, 11@12c; foreign, 25@30c.

SALT—Domestic, East Side, 85c per bbl; this side, 90c.

OILS—Linseed oil, raw, 54c per gal; boiled, 57c. Castor oil, best, 10c per lb; No 3, 8¾c. Cottonseed oil, summer yellow, 32c; white, 33c; winter yellow, 37c; white, 38c.

MOSS—Gray, 1¼c; gray and brown mixed, 1¾@2c; black and brown mixed, 2½c; black, 3c. Country machine picked—XX, 2@2½c; XXX, 3½@4c; XXXX, 4½@5c.

BONES—Choice bleached, $13@14 per ton; skinny, $8; junk, $10; slaughter-house stock, $7@8.50.

RAGS, OLD ROPE AND RUBBER—Rags, 60@65c per 100 lbs. Old rope, No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, 50c. Old rubber, $4.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Iron, wrought, 25c per 100 lbs; heavy cast, 25c; stove plate, 20c; malleable and burnt, 15c. Brass, light, $3; heavy, $5. Copper, $6. Lead, $2.50. Zinc, $2. Pewter, $9.

HEMP—Missouri, undressed, $70@80 per ton.

BAGGING—Order prices, 1¾-lb, 4⅝c; 2-lb, 5c; 2¼-lb, 5⅜c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb.

SACKS—Burlaps, 2-bu, 3⅞c; 2½-bu, 4⅛c; 3-bu, 4⅝c; 4-bu, 5¼c; 5-bu, 5⅝c; 6-bu, 5⅞c. Cotton, seamless, 10@17c. Flour, 25-lb, 2⅝c; 49-lb, 3⅞c; 98-lb, 5⅞c; 100-lb, export, 6¼c.

EMPTY BARRELS—Coal oil, 75c; vinegar, 30c; black oil, 25@30c; lard oil, 50@55c; linseed oil, 55@60c; sugar, 12½@15c; wine, 60 @65c; whisky, 60@65c; ½-bbls, 35c; molasses, 20c; sauer kraut, 20@25c; bbls with broken staves, 25c off.

COOPERSTUFFS—Shaved hoops, cooper flour bbl, $3.50@4; country, $2.50@3; ½-bbls, $1.50; coiled elm, $6; pork bbls, $5@6; lard tcs, $8.50@9. Staves, flour bbl, $5.75@6; culls, $3@3.50; ½-bbl, $4.50; pork bbl, $16; lard tcs, $22; beer keg, $16@18. Heading flour bbls, 4c per set.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls, round hoop, 31c; flat hoop, 27c; ½-bbls, 21c; meal bbls, 24c; produce bbls, 20@22c; fruit bbls, 21c; lard tcs, $1.15; ½-tcs, 60c; pork bbls, $1; ½-bbls, 50c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin—D, E and F, $2; G, $2.25; H, $2.50; I, $3; K, $3.30; M, $3.65; N, $3.95; W. G., $4.20; W. W., $4.35. Turpentine, 32c per gallon in round lots to 35c in smaller quantities. Pine tar, $2.75 per bbl. Navy pitch, $2.50.

LEAF TOBACCO.

	Burley Red.	Burley Colory.	Old Style Heavy.
Common lugs	3½@ 4½	5½@ 7	2¾@ 3¼
Medium lugs	4½@ 6	7½@ 9	3¼@ 3¾
Good lugs	6 @ 7½	9 @10	3¾@ 4½
Common leaf	7 @ 9	7½@10	4½@ 5½
Medium leaf	9 @11	10 @13	5½@ 6½
Good leaf	11 @15	13 @16	6½@ 8½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—Wheat broke ⅛c soon after the opening to-day, but rallied and is steady. May started ⅛c lower at 58½c, touched 58⅛c and reacted to 58¼c. Pardridge at the start had the pit full of brokers, who sold heavily, and the scalpers followed. But the news was generally bullish. Northwestern receipts were small and the visible promised a decrease. This, with buying at the decline, caused the reaction, and May became steady at Saturday's closing price. Corn was easy with wheat, and on to-day's car lots—380. May opened ¼c lower at 47⅞c, sold from 47⅞c to 47⅝c and reacted to 47⅞c. Oats followed corn. May opened ⅛c lower at 31c and sold to 30⅞c. Provisions were slightly lower on heavy live hog receipts. May pork started 10c lower at $11.75 and sold up to $11.80. May lard sold at 7.05c and ribs at 6c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Butter firm; creameries, 12@25c; dairies, 11@21c. Eggs steady, 13@19c. Close—Wheat—Jan., 54c; May, 58c; July, 58⅜@⅝c. Oats—Jan., 27⅜c; Feb., 28¼c; May, 30⅝@⅞c; June, 30⅝c. Corn—Jan., 45c; May, 47½c; July, 47⅝c. Pork—Jan., $11.55; May, $11.85. Lard—Jan., 6.92½c; May, 7.07½c. Ribs—Jan., 5.82½c; May, 6.05c. Cash: Wheat, 54c; corn, 45c; oats, 27⅜c; pork, $11.55; lard, 6.92½c; ribs, 5.82½c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Butter—Receipts, 7,668 pkgs; steady. Western dairy, 10@16c; do creamery, 15c; Elgins, 27c. Eggs—Receipts, 7,143 pkgs; weak. Western, 27c; Southern, 21@23½c. Sugar—Raw, dull; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96-test, 3c; refined quiet; crushed, 4 7-16@5c; powdered, 4 1-16@¼c; granulated, 3 13-16@4c. Coffee—Steady; No. 7, 15⅝c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 7.—Corn active; No. 2, 40¾c; No. 3, 40c. Oats firm and active; No. 2 white, 30⅝@30½c; No. 3 white, 29¾@29⅞c. Rye nominal and dull. Whisky firm; highwine basis, $1.22. Wheat receipts, 1,800; corn, 117,000; oats, 40,700; rye, none; barley, 23,100. Shipments: wheat, 3,000; corn, 7,150; oats, 35,200; rye, 600; barley, 1,400.

FOREIGN MARKETS BY CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—4:15 p. m.—Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate. No. 2 red winter, 4s 10d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 5d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1 California, 5s 2¼d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions unchanged to 2 farthings higher. Business was about equally distributed. January, 4s 9¼d; February, 4s 10d; March, 4s 10¾d; April, 4s 11d; May, 4s 11¼d; June, 4s 11¾d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 4d. Futures opened firm, with near and distant positions 2 farthings higher, closed steady at 2 farthings higher; business heaviest on early positions. January, 4s 1¾d; February, 4s 2d; March and April, 4s 2¼d; May, 4s 2¼d; June, 4s 2¼d. Flour—Steady; demand moderate. St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d.

LIVE STOCK.

National Stock Yards.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,179 head, made up of 55 cars of natives and 38 cars Texas. There was not much activity in the market and scarcely any change in prices. Native cattle sold steady to strong. Heavy butcher steers at $3.80 to $4.25; light, $3.25 to $3.80; cows, $2.15 to $2.75. Texas cattle opened steady, the early sales being made on that basis, but as the later arrivals accumulated prices became easier. Steers ranged from $2.25 for light grass to $3.65 for medium weight fed; grass cows, $2.15 to $2.40; fed cows, $2.40 to $2.65.

NATIVE CATTLE SALES.

No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.	No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.
20	Steers	1188	$4 25	16	Steers	830	$3 50
19	Steers	970	3 80	60	Steers	1030	3 85
15	Cows	633	2 00	68	Steers	863	3 25
28	Cows	951	3 00	14	Cows	694	2 15
13	Cows	906	3 10	18	Cows	777	2 35
23	Yearlings	417	2 50	10	Cows	804	2 50
16	Cows	853	2 75	24	Cows	886	2 65

SOUTHERN CATTLE SALES.

No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.	No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.
73	Steers	1002	$3 65	270	Steers	808	$3 00
105	Steers	880	3 00	26	Steers	834	2 75
75	Steers	902	3 55	25	Steers	672	2 25
24	Fed strs.	1028	3 60	21	Fed bils.	1156	2 80
20	Steers	813	3 30	28	Cows	708	2 15
15	Fed cows	832	2 60	23	Fed cows	894	2 60
11	Cows	964	2 65				

HOGS—Receipts, 5,491 head. Market weak and about 5c lower. There were a few loads of fair to good heavy on hand, but the majority classed very ordinary. A small lot sold to a packer at $4.40, but these were extra good heavy. Good to medium heavy ranged between $4.25 and $4.35; fair to good mixed lots, $4.10 to $4.25; pigs and common to ordinary light, $3.50 to $4.00.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	361	$4 40	71	265	$4 35	55	263	$4 35
52	312	4 35	96	254	4 32½	65	239	4 30
84	248	4 30	207	251	4 30	27	242	4 25
82	203	4 20	67	199	4 20	86	175	4 15
81	197	4 15	74	186	4 15	81	198	4 15
83	180	4 15	84	183	4 10	68	203	4 10
83	152	4 00	103	152	3 90	31	176	3 90
112	157	3 90	84	186	3 90	26	122	3 75
74	146	3 75	39	101	3 75	12	110	3 70
86	105	3 65	25	136	3 50			

SHEEP—Receipts, 574 head. Though the supply was light and nearly all of inferior quality there were enough orders on the market to hold prices steady.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.	No.	Qual.	Av.	Price.
100	Nat. mix.	81	$2 60	100	Merino	69	$1 60
14	Nat. shp.	134	2 75	82	Nat. mix.	107	2 65
75	Nat. mix.	105	3 10	16	Culls	95	1 50
10	Culls	82	1 35				

LIVE STOCK BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—Hog receipts, 43,000 head; official Saturday, 17,995; shipments, 8,277; left over, 5,000; market for heavy grades, steady; others weak and 5c lower. Light, $3.80@4.20; mixed, $3.90@4.60; heavy, $4@4.70; rough, $4@4.20. Cattle receipts, 18,000 head; market quiet at 10@15c lower. Sheep receipts, 18,000 head; market slow and 10c lower.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,400; shipments, 1,300. Market slow and 5c to 10c lower. Texas steers, $3.50@3.85; Colorado steers, $3.45@4; Texas cows, $1.75@3; beef steers, $3.40@5.20; native cows, $1.35@4; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; bulls, $1.55@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,800; shipments, 1,000. Market weak to 10c lower. Bulk of sales at $3.95@4.25; heavy, $4@4.35; packers, $3.95@4.35; mixed, $3.55@4.20; lights, $3.50@3.80; yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, $2.50@3.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 300. Market steady.

OMAHA, Neb. Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700. Market for beeves strong; light cattle lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500. Market slow and 5c lower. Light, $3.65@4.20; mixed, $4@4.25; heavy, $4.15@4.35.

MONEY.

Bank clearings	$5,861,512
Balances	973,795

EXCHANGE—Quoted by A. G. Edwards & Sons:

New York	90c prem bid
Chicago	par bid
Cincinnati	par bid
Louisville	par bid
New Orleans	par bid

Stocks and Bonds.

Private wire to Gaylord, Blessing & Co.

LONDON, 2 p. m.—Prices of American securities:

Consols	103⅞
Southern Ry. pfd	37¼, adv. ⅜
St. Paul	57¼, adv. ⅛
L. & N.	54¼, adv. ⅜
Erie	10⅝, adv. ½
Union Pacific	11⅝, adv. ⅛
Nor. Pac. pfd	17⅝, adv. ⅝
Can. Pac	58¼, adv. 1¼
Reading	6½, adv. ⅛
Atchison	4½, adv. ¼

New York—London is buying St. Paul stock. Sugar was sold on increased efforts being made at Washington to remove the one-tenth differential. There are small buying orders of different stocks from London to-day.

Chicago Gas was bought to-day by the specialist at work in it. It is said an agreement has been reached by which the regular dividend will be declared to-day. The earnings of this company for 1894 are within a small fraction of 6 per cent.

The stock market opened stronger and more active this morning on important buying orders from London, which gave the local market a decided impetus. It is reported that a complete reorganization of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders Co. will shortly be effected and that the people formerly in control will have to furnish explanations of their mismanagement of the affairs and interest of the trust. It is also rumored that an assessment will be levied on the stock under the reorganization scheme in order to tide over present difficulties.

New York Stocks.

Corrected daily by Whitaker & Hodgman, bond and stock brokers, 300 North Fourth street.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.

STOCKS.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Tob., com	97½	98	96⅝	98
American Tob., pf	107			107
Atchison	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
Baltimore & Ohio	61⅝			61⅝
Canada Southern	49¼			49¼
Ches. & Ohio, com	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Central New Jersey	86½	90½	86½	89⅝
Chicago Gas Trust	73⅝	75	73⅜	73⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝
C., R. I. & P.	61⅝	61⅝	60⅞	61⅛
Burlington	70⅞	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
C., M. & St. P., com	56	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜
C., M. & St. P., pf	117	117	116⅝	116⅝
C. & N. W., com	95⅛	95⅝	95	95⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	159	159	158⅝	159
Delaware & Hudson	126	126¼	126	126¼
Edison General	34	34¼	33⅝	34¼
Erie, com	10	10	10	10
Laclede Gas, com	26¼	27	26¼	27
Louisville & Nashville	52⅛	53⅛	52⅛	52⅝
Lead, com	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Missouri Pacific	24⅛	24⅛	22⅞	23⅝
Manhattan Elevated	104⅝	105⅝	104⅝	105⅛
National Linseed Oil	18⅞			18⅞
New York & New Eng.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
North America	3⅝			3⅝
Northern Pacific, com	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Pacific Mail	21⅞			21⅞
Phil. & Reading	12⅝			12⅝
Sugar, com	87⅝	88⅝	86⅝	87⅝
Sugar, pf	91⅛	91½	90⅞	90⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
Texas & Pacific	9¼			9¼
U. S. Rubber, com	44	44¼	44	44¼
Wabash, St. L. & P., pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Western Union	86⅝	87¼	86⅝	87¼
Whisky Trust	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 10:15 a. m.—The stock markets opened strong and moderately active; Chicago Gas being the feature of the initial trading, advancing 2 per cent to 75. Louisville and New Albany preferred is up 1½ and St. Paul, New Jersey Central and Lackawanna ⅛. Near this hour Chicago Gas eased off ⅜, and Sugar dropped ⅝. The rest of the shares are firmly held.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 11 a. m.—The general market began to sag at about 10:15 o'clock, and Northwest declined ⅜, Missouri Pacific, C. C. C. & St. L. and Tennessee Coal and the rest of the list a smaller fraction. Sugar was an exception, and sold up ⅝ to 87⅝. New Jersey Central was also strong, and rose ½, but lost the improvement. The market, at this hour, is barely steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, noon.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2¾@4½. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88⅜@4.88½ for demand and at $4.87⅝@4.88 for 60 days. Posted rates $4.88½@4.89½. Commercial bills $4.86½. Silver certificates 60c bid. No sales. Bar silver certificates 60c bid. 49⅛c. Government bonds steady; United States 5s reg., 116¼; do coup, 116⅝; 4s reg., 113; do coup, 113; 2s reg., 97; Pacific 6s of '95, 100. After 11 o'clock a reaction of ¼@⅝ per cent took place, the latter in General Electric and Wheeling and Lake Erie. During the last half hour speculation has been strong in tone. New Jersey Central has advanced 1⅛; Sugar, 1; Northwest and C., C., C. and St. Louis has advanced ⅜; Burlington and St. Paul, ⅜; General Electric, Missouri Pacific and Southern pfd and other shares a smaller fraction. The market is still strong. Sales to noon, 65,000 shares, including 48,200 listed and 17,000 unlisted.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 4 p. m.—Consols for money and the account, 103⅞.

Financial.

Will Pay Cash

For life insurance policies, paid up and running endowments, tontines and distribution policies, etc. Address P. O. Box No. 463, St. Louis, Mo.

COTTON.

Local Market—Steady; sales, 1,264 bales; receipts to-day, 5,698 bales; since Sept. 1, 1894, 641,694 bales; shipments to-day, 5,353 bales; shipments since Sept. 1, 1894, 584,506 bales. Stock, 75,107 bales. Quotations: Ordinary, 4¼c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; low middling, 4⅞c; middling, 5⅜c; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling fair, 6 1-16c.

LIVERPOOL—Fair business done; prices steady. Uplands, 3 1-32d. Futures closed steady; Jan. and Feb., 2 61-64d; Feb. and March, 2 62-64d; March and April, 3d; April and May, 3 2-64d; May and June, 3 4-64d; June and July, 3 5-64d; July and Aug., 3 6-64d; Aug. and Sept., 3 8-64d; Sept. and Oct., 3 9-64d.

NEW YORK—Spot dull; middlings, 5 11-16c. Futures closed quiet and steady. Sales, 40,4000 bales.

Reported by Lesser Cotton Co.

	Closed Sat'dy.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closed Mon'dy.
January	5.53	5.51	5.40	5.49
February	5.53	5.52	5.40	5.49
March	5.58	5.56	5.53	5.53
April	5.62	5.61	5.58	5.59
May	5.67	5.66	5.62	5.63
June	5.72	5.70	5.67	5.68
July	5.76	5.74	5.73	5.72
August	5.81	5.80	5.77	5.77
September	5.83	5.86	5.80	5.80

WISCONSIN STATE OFFICIALS.

Inaugurated in the Presence of a Great Assemblage—Reception This Evening.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7.—Gov. W. H. Upham and other newly-elected State officials were inaugurated to-day with simple, but impressive ceremonies, in the presence of the largest crowd which ever attended such an event here. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Orton of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, each officials being presented by his predecessor. After the ceremony, an informal reception was held by Gov. Upham in the executive office. A grand reception this evening closes the exercises.

PONSONBY STRICKEN.

Victoria's Private Secretary a Victim to Paralysis.

OSBORNE, Isle of Wight, Jan. 7.—Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, G. C. B., Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, was stricken with paralysis at Osborne Cottage to-day and is now in a critical condition. Sir Henry Ponsonby dined with Her Majesty last evening.

He was born in 1825, and was formerly Equary to Prince Albert, the Prince Consort.

ONE WAS KILLED.

Duel Between Lieut. Burski and Capt. Mittler.

GEESTEMUNDE, Jan. 7.—A duel with pistols was fought her to-day between Lieut. Burski and Capt. Mittler, both officers of the German Navy. The latter was killed.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Postmasters were to-day appointed in Missouri as follows:

Bokelow, Andrew Co., M. C. Noland, vice Anton Sherack, resigned.

Bourbon, Crawford Co., G. W. Woodruff, vice Niles E. Stiuke, removed.

Coelleda, Camden Co., J. C. Marlow, vice Henry Breeir, removed.

Estes, Pike Co., J. F. M. Farmer, vice A. Barr, removed.

BIG WARS CAUSED BY TRIFLES.

A Shaven Chin Cost France 3,000,000 Lives and 300 Years of Strife.

From London Answers.

Many times it has happened that a great and costly war has been brought about by an incident trivial and even ridiculous. Thus the war of the Spanish succession is said to have been caused through a glass of water. A lady, Mrs. Masham, was carrying a glass of water, when she was obstructed by the Marquis de Torey. A slight scuffle ensued and the water was spilled. The Marquis thereat took offense, and bad feeling ensued between the English and French courts, with the ultimate result that war was declared. The campaign cost France many severe battles, viz., Blenheim, 1704; Ramillies, 1707; Oudenarde, 1708, and Malplaquet, 1709.

Quite as absurd in its origin was the war that took place during the commonwealth of Modena. A soldier stole a bucket from a public well belonging to the State of Bologna. Although the value of the article did not exceed a quarter, its annexation was the signal for a fierce and prolonged war. Henry, the King of Sardinia, assisted the Modenese to retain the bucket, and in one of the subsequent battles he was made a prisoner. The bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the Cathedral of Modena.

A third instance of a war resulting from a trifling cause was that between Louis VII. of France and Henry II. of England. The Archbishop of Rouen decreed that no one should wear long hair upon their heads or chins. Louis submitted to the decree, whereupon his wife, Eleanor, rallied him upon his appearance. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the dissolution of the marriage and Eleanor's marriage with Henry. By this marriage the broad domains in Normandy formerly belonging to Louis passed into the possession of Henry. Louis, hotly incensed, made an attack on Normandy, and henceforth, for nearly 300 years, arose those bloody and devastating wars, which cost France upward of 3,000,000 lives.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

A REFORMER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Stead Is as Quiet as Her Husband Is Aggressive.

From the Chicago Times.

It is interesting and a little amusing to know that William T. Stead, the gentleman who is actively engaged in trying to make over the world, has had a positively idyllic episode in his life.

It was years ago at the grimy little Northumbrian village, Howden-on-Tyne, that a warm attachment began between two playmates at school. One of them was Emma Wilson and one "Willie" Stead. Afterward, when Emma Wilson was enjoying boarding school life, the amorous youth intrusted a love letter to the mother of the maiden in lieu of posting the epistle to the desired destination. It was consigned to a drawer. The young lover did not despair, though he recently declared with a laugh, "You may be sure I never sent love letters by a third party after that." But fate is sometimes kind, and in after years mutual explanations resulted in a happy marriage at Howden-on-Tyne.

Mrs. Stead is said to be essentially domestic in her tastes. Her time and her talents are devoted to her family of four sons and two daughters, and in this happy household she reigns as the beloved and honored queen of hearts.

To personally supervise the education of this interesting flock, sometimes pursuing a branch of study with them, Mrs. Stead considers her highly happy prerogative. In a word she makes their interests her all-absorbing theme of thought. Herein she finds woman's sphere, so-called. Philanthropic work in her church, affairs of the Bristol orphanage and the Salvation army constitute a diversion. She entertains but few friends and indulges only in a semi-occasional outing. Her life is given to the preparation of six other lives for a creditable role on the stage of life.

A Useful Resolution.

From the Atchison Globe.

One of the New Year resolutions should be not to touch a piano unless you can play.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3⅓ cents to two newsboy padrones.

CITY NEWS.

Hold on! Don't shop too fast! The best is yet to come. D. Crawford & Co. will soon put on sale the several departments purchased from the Parisian Cloak Co., and will at the same time inaugurate their own annual over-topping clearing sale. Wait for the wagon! It is worth a wait and worth investing every dollar you own in. Crawford's—don't forget it—Crawford's is the place and the time is near at hand.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

General Investigation to Be Made by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A general investigation of the advance of machinery in the industry of the world and its effect on labor has been begun by the Bureau of Labor. The object of the inquiry is to determine what modern machinery has done as compared to hand labor, and what inroads machinery has made in the field formerly occupied by hand labor.

It is the first time an investigation in this line has ever been attempted by the Government, and it is expected to prove an immense undertaking, though no more difficult to accomplish than some of the inquiries already made by that bureau.

Several of the agents have already been sent out on the work, provided with circular inquiries calling for collection of various specific instances of hand labor and the time, cost and labor involved in the production of various articles compared with the corresponding conditions in the modern factories.

The work will require a year or more, and the whole force of twenty or twenty-five agents of the bureau in the field will be engaged on it after a few weeks, when the collection of statistics of the strikes from 1887 to July last is completed.

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

How Ives Carries on the Profession of Billiard Playing.

"I have been called bad names," says Frank Ives, the billiardist. "They say I am mean and stuck up, and that I feel myself above common people. When I play with Schaefer he seems to have the sympathy of the crowd, while I frequently am hissed and hooted. The difference is just this: I carry on the profession of billiard-playing on business principles, just as a merchant or banker runs his affairs. I cultivate the people who can do me good, just as the merchant and the banker do. The riff-raff can do me no good, and so I drop them. It isn't because I feel stuck-up, but simply because it's business. A man has to choose which class of people he will go in for, the high class or the low. He can't choose both, and if he does choose the high, he must necessarily let the low alone. I have the opportunity and the inclination to choose the former, and that is why I am unpopular with the masses. I don't care to criticise Schaefer, but I don't think he takes the pains to look at it in that way. With him and his money it's easy come, easy go. He will allow an old bum to cultivate an intimacy with him and help him spend his money just as readily as he will get on good terms with a solid man who can do him good."

GEN. POST DEAD.

Succumbed to Indigestion After One Day's Illness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Gen. Philip Sidney Post, Representative of the Tenth (Illinois) District, died yesterday morning at the Hamilton Hotel of indigestion, after an illness of but one day. He reached here Wednesday. He was attacked with his chronic complaint Saturday morning. Toward evening heart failure set in. Mrs. Post and son were with him. Another son, Philip Post, practices law in Chicago.

The funeral party will leave Washington at 8 p. m. The interment will be at Galesburg Wednesday afternoon.

Gen. Post was born in Orange County, New York, March 1, 1833. Receiving a classical and legal education, he began law practice in Illinois in 1856. During the war he was breveted Brigadier-General. From 1866 to 1879 he was Consul to Vienna and Consul General to Austria-Hungary. In 1886 he was G. A. R. commander. He was a member of four Congresses and member-elect of the Fifty-fourth.

ASSESSED BIG DAMAGES.

Baer, Seasongood & Co. Beaten in Court by R. H. Lanning.

LLANO, Tex., Jan. 7.—Baer, Seasongood & Co. of St. Louis were assessed $10,186 actual and $5,000 exemplary damages Saturday last in the Circuit Court in the suit of R. H. Lanning of Llano, whose store was closed by the St. Louis firm under a writ of attachment for $2,200, when the amount was not due and closure made in spite of tenders of money in advance.

Some English Diagonal Worsteds Bought Under the New Tariff

and put into our Custom Department for less than we ever paid for such fabrics before. Suits will be made to order from these Worsteds at unusually low prices. COME AND SEE.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Broadway and Pine.

Slept Six Years.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—After watching six years at the bedside of her comatose husband, Mrs. Michael Fernan died Wednesday morning.

Fernan, formerly watchman at a Factoryville tunnel, began his sleep December, 1888. He has been awake three times, but only for a moment. He is 55 years old.

Locomotive With a Record.

CHEROKEE, Kan., Jan. 7.—Engine No. 580 of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad killed Harry Terry Friday. It has a hoodoo record. Seven years ago it killed Conductor Frank Terry at Weir City, and two years later it cut off John Terry's foot. Brakemen Wm. Smith, John Messop and O. E. Walker, a man and a span of mules and a woman were among its other victims during the last six months.

Mother and Daughter Reunited.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 7.—Leonard Kirby parted from his wife at Sterling, Ill., eighteen years ago. Shortly after he kidnapped his daughter, Clara. She was recaptured. Three years later he made off with her again. Curby denied knowledge of her whereabouts. A week ago Mrs. Curby, now Mrs. Lightheart, got a letter from Mrs. Clara Pannell of Clinton, Ia., and mother and daughter are now reunited.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

Grocery Burned.

DUBOIS, Pa., Jan. 7.—The large grocery of Bell, Lewis & Yates, the coal operators, burned with a loss of $75,000. The company's miners are out on strike and it is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CROKER'S AMBITION

Dobbins and Montauk Will Be Raced in England.

FIRST VENTURE ABROAD BY AMERICAN OWNERS SINCE 1881.

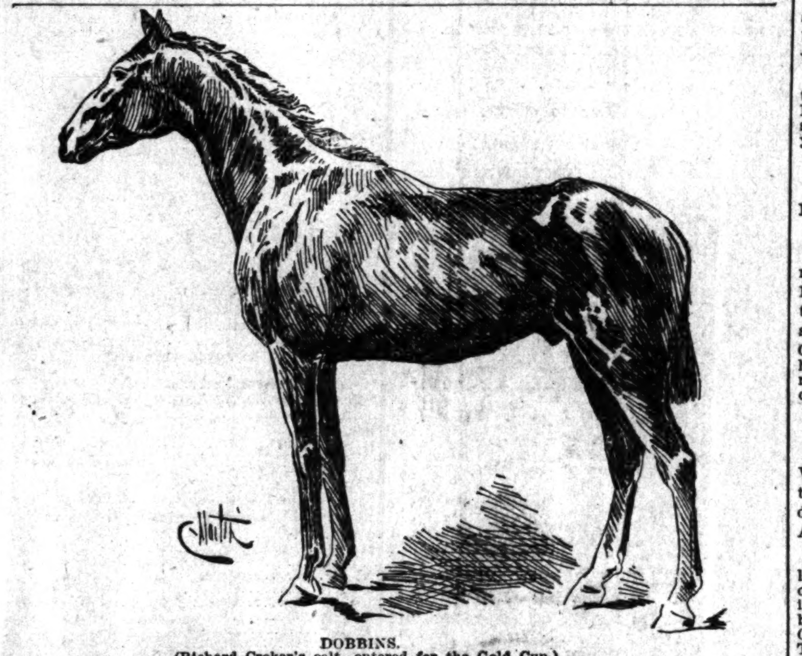
In That Year Iroquois Won the Derby and Foxhall the Grand Prix and Other Classic Events—International Yacht Race Now Assured—Bernau, Creedon's Next Opponent, in Good Condition—General Sport.

"Yes, it is true that I have entered Dobbins for the Gold Cup and Montauk in a number of 2-year-old stakes in England," says Richard Croker, the famous New York politician and turfman. "I have authorized my agent to enter other horses—I don't know just now what engagements he has made for the stable. Dobbins has been ailing, but I think he will stand training and be fit to race on the other side. I expect in a short time to have a full list of the horses and their foreign engagements, which include Montauk's nomination for the Derby of 1896. The horses will be sent in April and I will follow them later in the season." In Montauk Mr. Croker is thought to have a phenomenal racehorse. He is said to have done a half mile, with stage weight up, when given his trial last September, in 50 seconds. Among the horses the Manhattan stable may also take abroad are Harry Reed and Stonenell, both dangerous factors in the sprinting division. Although Don Alonzo has been entered for the Brooklyn handicap, it is believed that he will also be taken abroad by M. F. Dwyer, and on the straightaway English courses he should be a great performer. Mr. Croker's invasion of the English turf will be the first important venture by American owners since 1881, when Pierre Lorillard's Iroquois won the Derby and James R. Keene's Foxhall the Grand Prix, the Czarewitch and Cambridgeshire. Should Montauk duplicate the successes of either of the American 3-year-olds of 1881 abroad, Mr. Croker will be well repaid for the trip.

The Ascot Gold Cup is contested at the June meeting at Ascot Heath. The cup is worth 1,000 sovereigns, with 2,000 sovereigns in specie added, in addition to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit. Three-year-olds carry 7 stone 7 pounds; 4-year-olds, 9 stone, and 5-year-olds, six-year-olds and aged horses, 9 stone 9 pounds, with 3 pounds allowances for mares and geldings. The distance is about two miles and a half. Dobbins will have to carry 126 pounds.

* * *

"With the Ives law wiped off the statutes," said a well-known racing man, "the situation in New York is as it was in the dismal days of 1885. There was no betting then, except by stealth, and the big owners



DOBBINS.
(Richard Croker's colt, entered for the Gold Cup.)

were the ones who suffered the most. On June 11, in that year, Pierre Lorillard's Pontiac won the Suburban in easy style, and the owner would have won a vast sum of money but for the suppression of betting, as he was confident of winning, and the book-makers did not know how good Pontiac was. It was the owners and the racing associations who finally urged the passage of the Ives bill as a temporary relief. With Gov. Morton openly pledged against the Ives law, special legislation is out of the question, even if the new Constitution could be set aside. Without public betting, the associations, nevertheless, will try to hold meetings—unless the Legislature construes the offering of purses or stakes for horse-races as a felony. In this case, the trotting men will strike out for the West, and the racing men who do not follow them will go abroad."

* * *

Judge W. J. Baker and Starter William Bruen continue to officiate at Madison, notwithstanding the fact that it will outlaw them with the Turf Congress.

"I am not looking for any further advancement on the turf," says Judge Baker. "Even if I were to be offered a position on one of the big tracks, my regular business would prevent me from accepting, and that's why I am independent of the Turf Congress. Here at Madison I have a steady position almost all the year round, and as long as I don't have to look to the turf for my bread and butter it makes but little difference whether I am in the so-called outlaw class or not."

Starter Bruen, besides officiating at Madison, handles the flag at South Side Park. Between the two tracks he is employed regularly during the entire year, and, like Judge Baker, he is not worrying over his standing with the Turf Congress.

* * *

As a race-horse July, J. B. Haggin's recent purchase, was unfortunate. Being foaled in the month from which he got his name, he became, according to Australian turf rules, a year old Aug. 1, a month after his birth. This premature birth handicapped him out of all 2-year-old stakes. In his first race he fell and so seriously injured himself that he was thrown out of training. As both his brothers, Sir Modred and Cheviot, have been successful as sires, Mr. Haggin has great faith in the producing qualities of July's blood. The horse will be shipped from Auckland for San Francisco by the mail steamer which leaves in February.

Track Talk.

Herman Frolich and Harry Brolaski, Jr., of St. Louis are attending the races at New Orleans.

Starter Caldwell will handle the flag at the Detroit running meeting which opens April 1 for twenty-four days. John J. Carter may preside in the stand.

The regular annual meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of St. Louis will be held Monday evening, Jan. 21 at the club's headquarters, in the office of Colman's Rural World, 512 Union Trust building.

President C. C. Maffitt says the outlook for the Fair Association's spring meeting this year would be much brighter if the authorities were to suppress the downtown pool rooms.

The famous old pacing campaigner, Johnston, is doing his devoir up around the snow tracks of Canada.

Gideon and Daly declined C. H. Smith's offer of $12,000 for Waltzer, and would name no selling price for Keenan.

Ice-racing will commence in earnest in Canada in the latter part of this month. Those under the auspices of the Ottawa Driving Club will be held during Carnival week, Jan. 22-25, for which $2,000 in purses are offered.

Joe Ullman, the St. Louis book-maker, turned his slate after the second race, not because his bank roll gave out, but because he had grown tired of losing, says a San Francisco exchange. Ullman's book has been the target of sharpshooters ever since he went on, and he has had but two winning days in two weeks, his experience at the Bay District track costing him fully $20,000.

CREEDON'S NEXT OPPONENT.

Ed Keller Thinks Bernau Will Defeat the St. Louis Middleweight.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 7.—Ed Keller, the man who took Burke to Australia, and who was the first trainer of Peter Jackson, is here and will remain for the Creedon-Bernau fight on the 19th. He has been in Waco for treatment of the hot springs during the summer. Keller visited Bernau's gymnasium this afternoon and saw the Texan work. He says he thinks Bernau is clever and in excellent condition, and believes he ought to win the fight. Keller says Bernau has a good reach, is taller than Creedon and better built in every way and is a harder hitter. He says: "I only know of Creedon's condition through the press. I have not seen him since I met him in Australia, six years ago."

* * *

"The most select of the knowing ones are predicting that the Coffee-Cooler is going to get against it hard this time when he meets Slavin," says Joe Donovan. "Slavin, it is true, at his best is a crashing hitter, and the ripping ten rounds which he held out to Peter Jackson before he finally went down are green in the memory of the sports who were fortunate enough to witness that encounter. But Paddy, if common reports from time to time may be relied on, has fallen on evil days since then. He should have about fifteen pounds the advantage of it in weight, but the Cooler should more than make up for that in quickness and shiftiness, and, providing the Cooler does not rush into close quarters to do his man from the drop of the hat, it looks to me that Craig ought to win. If the Cooler does Slavin he is to be back on us soon with much blowing of horns as the middle and heavyweight champion of England, seeing that Peter Jackson has refused to entertain his challenge."

* * *

Young Griffo has arrived at Coney Island and gone into training for his coming battle with George Dixon. Considering all the excesses charged to him by the newspapers Griffo looks exceedingly well. His trainer, Mickey Dunn, was with him, and they began work at once. Griffo usually begins his training in an orthodox way, so he and Mickey hunted about the hotel until they unearthed an ax and shovel, and then started in to chop and shovel the ice from the hotel sidewalk. This was a hard two-hours' job, but they stuck to it until it was completed.

Griffo said, regarding his training: "I've stopped drinking, don't ye know? Hi don't intend touching it till hafter the fight."

Dunn says that Griffo will stick to his word this time and train faithfully. "He has fifteen days to get in condition," said Mickey, "and he can do it easily in that time, for when he works he is a quick and easy trainer."

* * *

Jake Kilrain has come from his retirement to accept a challenge from Joe McAuliffe, the big California heavy-weight, for a twenty-round go before any club which may offer a suitable purse. McAuliffe's defi included Peter Jackson and Peter Maher, as well as the Baltimore pugilist, Maher being given the preference. McAuliffe agrees that, if he does not defeat his opponent in twenty rounds, he will forfeit claim to the purse.

COMISKEY A BLUFFER.

President Von der Ahe on His Old Manager's Tactics.

President Von der Ahe is confident that the Browns will defeat their old rivals, the Cincinnati Reds, in their inter-club series in 1895 and beat them out in the League race. "I don't see how Brush's team will win games, now that Comiskey is not with them to bluff them into victory," said "der boss" President. "Charlie won most of their games in 1894 by getting in his work with Nick Young's representatives."

"Yes," chimed in Manager Buckenberger, "the Pittsburg team always got a bad deal in Porkopolis. Elmer Smith and Jake Stenzel had a narrow escape from being mobbed and shot to death in the left field bleachers last summer. Smith went after a ball in that territory and the gang set on him. Stenzel ran to his assistance and some fellow pulled a pistol. The police arrived in time to stop the roughs from making more than a demonstration. Ewing will not have a soft snap in managing that Cincinnati crowd."

The Reds have been the Browns' hoodoos for several seasons. The St. Louis players frequently complained that they were robbed in that city.

* * *

"Frank Shugart lost the Pittsburg Club the championship in 1893, when we finished second, notwithstanding the handicap of his erratic work at shortstop," remarked Al Buckenberger, the Browns' new manager, in discussing the deal by which Shugart has been exchanged for Tom Brown. I did all I could to get Glasscock at the beginning of that season, but it was not until later in that year that I succeeded in arranging a deal with President Von der Ahe, Shugart forming a part of the consideration. I do not consider Shugart strong enough as a batter for an outfielder, and I have no place for him on the infield. I consider that the St. Louis Club has made a most advantageous deal, as Brown is, barring erratic stick-work, one of the most valuable players in the business. His forte is base-running."

* * *

Nearly all baseball players, the minute they get an idea that the club is making money, get a swelled head in their demand for salary. They may be paid right along while a club is losing thousands of dollars; but that never counts with them. Can any player who ever played in New York say that he never received his full salary? Not one. Yet the New York Club, since 1889, has lost nearly $250,000, as against $7,000 made in 1893 and $38,000 made last year. Still, Rusie and Meekin are trying to squeeze the Giants for a big increase in salary.

Arthur Irwin has at last consented to coach the candidates for the University of Pennsylvania team again. He will begin his duties on Jan. 15, when the new men will receive his attention. On March 1 the best of the lot will be retained and the old players brought in. Weyhing will be retained as coach of the pitchers. Irwin and Weyhing will leave on March 15 with the Phillies, on their Southern trip, and the captain will do all of the coaching necessary after that.

Sporting Notes.

Jim Daly, Corbett's former sparring partner, and Frank Moynihan, the Jamestown heavyweight, have signed articles to fight fifteen rounds in Jamestown on Jan. 15 for a purse of $1,000.

Grant H. Erby, the Springfield, O. kid, and Alfred De Oro have been matched to play continuous pool, 200 points up, for $300 a side and the championship of the world. The match is to take place on Jan. 10 at Tim Flynn's, in Nassau street, New York.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

That you are one of those who have overlooked our big Cut Price Sale? Take a drop in our store the next time you happen this way, or, better still, make it a point of coming to see what we are really offering—give us your lunch time if you can't do any better. Maybe you don't want to buy and that you will be only curious. All right, curiosity don't always lead to the same result that followed Adam and Eve's experiment. It leads to knowledge, and the more you know of our great offer to give choice of the very best Suit, Overcoat or Ulster in our entire house —$20, $25, $30 and $35 goods—the better both for you and ourselves. Come and satisfy yourselves of the wonderful bargains we are giving.

Famous
Broadway and Morgan.

HEAVY RAIN SOUTH.

Kanawha Rising Very Rapidly and Great Damage Feared—Oneida Sunk.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 7.—Rain has fallen here steadily for the past twenty-four hours and the Kanawha River is rising rapidly. At Grantsville, up the Kanawha River, the water is 23 feet deep and rising. Timbermen predict immense damage.

The steamer Oneida, a Kanawha River packet, was sunk here at midnight. Ice knocked a hole in her and she will be a total loss.

C. E. Vandeventer, a timberman, says 3,000 logs are passing into the upper pool in the Kanawha each hour.

ALTEMEIER'S MURDERERS,

Beverly Sentenced to Hang and Herbig Sent to Prison.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 7.—Three months ago August Altemeier was stoned to death by a gang of local toughs, seven of whom were arrested on a charge of murder.

The trial ended to-day. The jury acquitted five and found Tom Beverly and Otto Herbig guilty of murder. Beverly was sentenced to hang and Herbig gets eighteen years in the penitentiary.

JOHN R. ELDRIDGE.

Identity of the Man Cut to Pieces by a Train Near Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 7.—A man who was run over and cut to pieces by a Kansas Pacific train Saturday night has been identified as John R. Eldridge, a water inspector. He is said to have a brother in Chicago who is a millionaire. As he must have been lying flat on the track when run over, it is thought he had been murdered and robbed.

Rev. Williams' Letter.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Archbishop John J. Williams has sent out the following letter to be read in all the churches of the Archdiocese of Boston:

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1894.

REVEREND DEAR SIR—We learn by letters from Rome, forwarded by His Excellency to the apostolic delegate at Washington, that the Most Holy Father has forbidden all Catholics to join the societies of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias or Sons of Temperance. As to those who have already joined these societies, they are to be admonished to withdraw from them, and if they refuse to do so they are to be denied the sacraments. Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
Archbishop of Boston.

Idaho Senatorial Contest.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 7.—Although the legislators are nearly all in the city it is impossible as yet to form any idea of relative strength of Senator Shoup and Judge Sweet in the senatorial contest. Friends of each are confident. The Populist members, fifteen in number, will probably cast their votes for Col. Cook, their candidate for Governor two years ago.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

McBride's Successor.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—At the meeting to-day of the General Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, the resignation of President John McBride was accepted and under the constitution of the order, Vice President P. H. Penn of Indianapolis became President.

Suppose It Does Cost One Dollar?

Don't be "penny wise and pound foolish" through taking for your Cough, medicine that you know nothing about, when one of long-established reputation and proven quality like Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had.

A Young Official.

The youngest Deputy United States Marshal that ever passed through St. Louis came in from Fort Smith, Ark., Sunday morning. He was George A. Crump, Jr., and accompanied his father, also a Deputy United States Marshal. George is but 12 years old, but was detailed as special deputy to conduct two boys to the reformatory at Washington, D. C. His grandfather is Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas.

Homeseekers' Excursion.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. will sell tickets on Jan. 15 to all points in Texas, Eddy, New Mexico, and Lake Charles, La., at greatly reduced rates. For further information inquire at Ticket Office Broadway Station, or 103 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Held Up and Robbed.

RICH HILL, Mo., Jan. 7.—George Hull, an employe of the big mill, was held up and robbed by two men last evening.

Be Sure and Use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents a bottle.

GENERAL MANAGER DRAKE.—F. B. Drake, General Manager of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, arrived in the city at 8 a. m. in his special car. He is accompanied by his family, and will remain in town until Tuesday evening. Mr. Drake was formerly located in St. Louis, being private secretary to General Manager Talmage of the Missouri Pacific at that time.

EVERY nickel paid on the 3-for-5 basis means a contribution of 3¾ cents to two newsboy padrones.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Items of Interest From Neighboring Towns and Cities.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 7.—The winter term of the public schools throughout Jerseyville and Jersey County begins to-day.

There is a big granger sociable at Frank Corzine's Wednesday night, in aid of Paradise Baptist Church.

Dr. J. J. Porter left this morning for Lena, where he preaches for ten days in revival services.

All evangelical churches will observe the week of prayer commencing to-night.

Masonic installations of Blue Lodge and Chapter officials to-night at Masonic Hall.

The medical and surgical societies of Western Illinois met Saturday at the Court-house. Papers were read by Dr. J. N. English of Newbern and Dr. H. R. Gladhill of Jerseyville, Dr. A. C. Carr of Carlinville, Dr. G. F. B. Willard of Roodhouse and Prof. Emory Lamphear of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis took an active part in the discussions.

PERCY, Ill., Jan. 7.—Mr. Combs of East St. Louis is here for the purpose of organizing a Modern Woodmen association.

Rev. Maxton has handed in his resignation, to take place in April, when he will sail for his home in Scotland.

The dramatic entertainment at the Opera-house, for the benefit of the School Library, was very successful.

Mr. P. M. Cummings has been reappointed Mine Inspector of Randolph County.

A Southern Illinois band association will be organized at Carbondale, Jan. 9.

Harry Short had a hand badly hurt while skating. He fell and a companion hit his hand with the point of his skate.

A heavy rain fell here yesterday, the heaviest for several months, causing the snow and most all of the ice to disappear.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NOTES.

Short Items of Interest From Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and Texas.

MISSOURI.

Filley is in command.

The Jefferson City Fire Department is now fully equipped and able to meet all emergencies.

Gov. Stone offers a reward of $300 for the apprehension of James Owen, who escaped from St. Joseph Jail. He is under sentence of death for a murder committed in Atchison County.

Cards are out announcing the marriage Jan. 16 of Edward R. Hogg and Miss Maud McHenry, both of Jefferson City.

Greenfield is getting a great many new inhabitants.

Dade County is raising money for the Nebraska sufferers.

Hadley Brown, one of the oldest citizens of Daviess County, died, aged 94.

Citizens of Gallatin are convinced that coal underlies the city and will make borings.

Miss Million of Atchison County was adjudged insane and consigned to the St. Joseph Asylum.

The Republican Legislature has an unusual number of very handsome men.

A railroad is projected to connect Cassville and Exter.

The 14-months-old child of Gus Paul of St. Charles was buried Sunday.

The Montgomery County Standard is 26 years old.

The Homeopaths will make a fight before the Legislature for substantial recognition in the State Medical College at Columbia and in the Asylum boards of managers.

Mary Overman, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Overman of Jefferson City, died Saturday.

The County Court of Jefferson County reduced the salary of the Treasurer to $600.

Mr. Louis Stamper and Miss Mary Sanders were married at Salisbury.

The Southwest Missourian, published at Lamar, will be consolidated with the Republican of that place.

ILLINOIS.

Temporary buildings will be constructed at Anna to house the patients burned out of the Insane Asylum.

Mrs. Wm. W. Wiley of Anna died of pneumonia.

Orchard men in Wayne County look forward to a good crop next season.

Pneumonia is almost epidemic in and around Vienna.

Mr. John E. Roll of Springfield, the man who helped Abraham Lincoln to build his famous flatboat, will furnish material for one of a series of magazine articles.

The Western Military Academy of Upper Alton reopened with an increased attendance.

The Lawrence County Board of Supervisors has sued two former clerks for sums appropriated by former boards for "extra deputy hire."

Pope County claims to have a rich vein of silver and lead.

ARKANSAS.

Work on the Morning Star mine of Marion County promises very satisfactory results.

Miss Emily Reed, oldest daughter of Dr. Reed of Fayetteville, died after a short illness. She was a brilliant pupil of the A. I. U.

The County Clerk of Sebastian County issued thirty-seven marriage licenses in December, most of them during the holidays.

At Little Rock the Golden Valley Colonization Co. has been chartered; capital, $1,000,000.

The cotton output for Arkansas for the present season is estimated at 625,000 bales.

At Morrillton a cotton-seed oil mill will be erected.

An electric light plant will be erected at Van Buren.

A planing mill will be erected at Jonesboro.

At Fayetteville a water company has been incorporated; capital stock, $50,000. Waterworks will be constructed.

TEXAS.

There is talk of the Santa Fe building a line from Fort Worth into the coal lands of Jack County.

The semi-centennial of Texas will be celebrated in 1896.

Gov. Ross has withdrawn his resignation as President of the A. and M. College.

An attempt is to be made to cut Brazonia County in two, so that the east half will be occupied almost wholly by whites and the west by blacks.

Artesian wells are being developed in Atascosa County each week, at a depth less than 300 feet.

The Aransas Pass Harbor Company are arranging to complete the jetties at Aransas Pass.

The Luling Electric Light and Power Company has been incorporated, capital $30,000.

Houston expects to build a Pintisch gas plant.

The laying of rails will be commenced in a few days on the Kaysee extension from Bruna to the new town of Kirby; grading is about completed.

The corner-stone has been laid of the new public school building at Georgetown. Cost of building and furniture will be about $16,000.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Pine.
ST. LOUIS, January 7, 1895. Weather to-day: Fair; colder.

You'll Get a Tag!

Hang on to it, for it may mean that you'll get one of our fine **$30 Suits, now selling for $15**, free, as *we are to give away Two Hundred Suits Absolutely Free to the public* during the continuance of our present sale.

Come, Join the Crowd

Of happy buyers and take one of our fine **$30 Suits for $15, or a $25 Ulster or Overcoat for $15.** All Youths' and Boys' Suits that were $25 and $22 go for $15. All the $20 and $18 Boys' Suits for $12. All Boys' Two-Garment Suits cut from $10, $8.50 and $7.50 to $5. All Youths' and Boys' Overcoats that were $25 and $22, now $15; and those that were $20, $18 and $15 go now for $10. All $12 and $10 Boys' Coats now $7.50.

When we announce our Annual Sale *the people come a-runnin',* 'cause we've proven to the public during all our great sales that we do exactly as we advertise.

Goods in this sale will be sold only for cash.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.

Store open till 10 o'clock Saturday nights.
Mail Orders must be accompanied by the cash.

AGAINST THE ROAD.

Decision Regarding the Central Pacific's Taxes for 1887.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court has filed its decision in the six cases involving the Central Pacific Railroad taxes for 1887, and the decision was against the railroad company. Superior Judge Hebbard's declaration that the railroad assessments for 1887 were valid was sustained. His award of the fees to Langhorn and Miller, who began and pressed the litigation, was affirmed, but the fees granted to Aylett were stricken out. The Supreme Court found that interest on unpaid taxes was not imposed by statutes, and the amount granted by Judge Hebbard for interest was disallowed. The penalty of 5 per cent is included in the sum each of the railroad corporations must pay.

The opinion of the court was written by Justice Harrison. The decision settles points which the railroads have been raising for years to avoid paying taxes. Justice McFarland rendered a dissenting opinion. The railroads find some consolation in the fact that they save over $230,000 in interest and fees allowed one lawyer. The companies will have to pay, however, the amount of the taxes, which will be $647,500, with 5 per cent penalty, and Leghorn and Miller's fees, about $48,500.

The decision declares, among other interesting points, that it is lawful to assess a railroad at its value without deducting the amount of its mortgage, as is done in the assessment of other property. The Supreme Court also rejects the contention that the assessment in question is void for the reason that it includes the franchise received by the railroads from the United States. It was contended that the franchises received from the State had been merged into that given by the United States. The decision declares the contention is not supported by any authority.

Justice McFarland, in his dissenting opinion, holds that the assessment was void because it included a Federal franchise, and thus attempts to tax one of the means employed by the United States Government in carrying out its sovereign powers.

It was not apparent to him that the State franchise could be separated from the other.

WILL BE A LADY.

Cassius M. Clay Employs a Governess for His Child Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, the "Old Lion of Whitehall," is carrying out his plan of educating his young wife to fit her for her new station in life. A few days ago he engaged a governess, who has gone to Whitehall to give Mrs. Clay lessons in deportment, music and the ordinary branches of learning. Mrs. Clay is only 15 years old and has little more than the rudiments of an education. She has had absolutely no advantages of society. Miss Martin, the governess, is expected to make a finished lady of her and is to be paid a liberal salary. Her father, H. C. Martin, is a well known lawyer, who was a war comrade of Gen. Clay.

The Clays live an utterly retired life at Whitehall. Mrs. Clay has been visited by none of her neighbors and neither she nor her aged husband quits their massive country house. They have very few servants, and the young woman has been attending to the cooking just as she did before her strange marriage. Gen. Clay is as devoted to the girl as ever, and has lost nothing of his former eccentricity. His children have had nothing to do with him, except Lonnie Clay, who was born during his father's sojourn in St. Petersburg, as Minister to Russia.

Legal Notes.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Henry Bernard, an actress, who sued Frederick Williams, the manager of the Mora company, for seven weeks' salary, lost her suit in Judge J. K. Rice's court. Williams refused to give the actress her dues, claiming that her services were unsatisfactory because of her neglect to dress properly. The Judge took the same view of the case.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—W. W. Erwin, the attorney, finished last Saturday his petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the appeal case of Eugene V. Debs and associates, and has forwarded it to Chicago by express. The plaintiffs will appear in court in Chicago Tuesday morning and will be committed to jail. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus will then be signed.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 7.—Wm. Haley, an ex-brakeman on the Panhandle road, filed his third suit Saturday in the Cass Circuit Court for $10,000 damages against the railroad company for injuries received while on duty.

Mortuary Matters.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8.—Miss May Buckingham of the "Fast Mail" company died of gastro-enteritis.

CARLYLE, Ill., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Matilda Miner, a pensioner, died, aged 60 years.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 7.—Gen. Xavier B. Debray died, aged 77 years. He was a French diplomat until 1852, when he became an honored citizen of Texas.

FULTON, Mo., Jan. 7.—Harvey Newsom died, aged 87 years, leaving $15,000 to the Christian Orphan Home here.

ADRIAN, Mo., Jan. 7.—Mrs. L. C. Wells died of heart disease.

Foreign Happenings.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Gerault Richard, Socialist editor of the Chambord, recently imprisoned for insulting the President, was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Brazil refuses entry to vessels carrying passengers from Argentine, and Argentine has sent a commission to Europe to buy war materials.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 7.—Duties on corn were raised to [illegible]

"Keep Your Head Cool and Feet Warm"

—a wise old German adage you should follow to the letter.

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago, largest Shoe Makers in the United States.

will protect *your feet,* and *they* don't irritate you, so it's easy to keep cool headed. Comfortable, handsome, durable; cork-soled if you want 'em so.

Selz Royal Blue Shoe sold by
Famous SHOE Department, Corner Aisle, Broadway and Morgan.

DUCEY AND CORRIGAN.

Believed the Trouble Between Them Is at an End.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Father Ducey went to Washington last week to tender Mgr. Satolli his New Year's congratulations. He stopped at the Arlington, but did not register. He was recognized by an ecclesiastic to whom he said he had made two calls on the Ablegate and that his reception had been of the most agreeable and friendly kind.

It is believed in Catholic circles that nothing more will be heard of the difference between Archbishop Corrigan and the belligerent rector. Father Ducey also called on Archbishop Corrigan and was cordially received.

It is reported that Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn will start for Rome on Saturday of this week by the direction of the Holy See.

Bishop McQuade of Rochester is also expected to sail within a few days to explain his recent attack on Archbishop Ireland.

It is not known when Archbishop Corrigan will visit Rome.

Cardinal Gibbons has postponed his visit indefinitely.

AFTER EDWARD STEADMAN.

Wanted at Joliet to Complete a Seven-Year Sentence.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 7.—Chief of Police Glass has received a dispatch from the Warden of the Joliet penitentiary asking that Edward Steadman be returned there to complete a seven-year sentence for burglary. It is quite likely that the criminal will be taken to San Quentin, as he escaped from there with a five-years' sentence yet to serve.

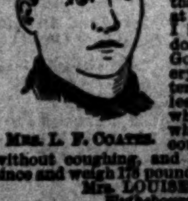
Steadman is one of the two crooks arrested on suspicion of being the Ontario bank robbers and who turned out to be innocent of that crime, but was an escaped convict.

WM. A. GRIMSHAW DEAD.

The Oldest Attorney in His County and Very Prominent.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Jan. 7.—Hon. William A. Grimshaw, aged 84 years, the oldest attorney in Pike County, died this morning. He commenced practice here in 1833, was a member of two Constitutional conventions and had occupied other positions of trust.

COUGHED DAY AND NIGHT.



MRS. L. F. COATES.

Three years ago, I was so sick I could not eat, sleep or walk, for I coughed all day and night, my weight was reduced from 180 to 137 pounds. The first night that I slept four hours at one time, was after I had taken three doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The offensive matter expectorated grew less every day and when I had taken the whole of one bottle I could sleep all night without coughing, and have been well ever since and weigh 178 pounds.

Mrs. LOUISE F. COATES, Blythebourne, Kings Co., N.Y.

PIERCE Guarantees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

In Severe Coughs, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Scrofula in every form, and even the Scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption, in all its earlier stages, the "Discovery" cures.